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VOL. XCII., NO. 67. VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1904. FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

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Have You Tried Whole Wheat Flour Yet?
IT makes a real Health Food. Made from wheat as nature formed it and contains all the nutriment of the Wheat Berry.
The B. & K." Brand is abolutely pure.
THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LD.

Another Fort Taken

During Attack on Monday Night Japs Reduced a Small Work.

Unable to Retain Eitzhan Hill the Key to Inner Defences.

Arrivals From Port Arthur Believe That a Siege Will Be Necessary.

Chefoo, Aug. 27.—(Noon)—The latest reports received from Port Arthur are to the effect that the Japanese in their attack during the night of August 22nd captured Poyodo, a fort midway between Takushan and the eastern defences and reduced another fort immediately east of the railway. Poyodo mounted only two small guns when the Russians were in possession of it. The assault was preceded by heavy artillery fire from Takushan, where the Japanese have big naval guns. The Russians lost considerably before they were compelled to retire. The fort was not occupied by the Japanese as it is behind a moat which the Japanese in no instance have been able to cross.

Recent arrivals here, who were in Port Arthur as late as August 24th believe the Russian's resistance will prove successful for some time. They explain that the Japanese are unable to occupy Eithshan fort. The Japanese feinted constantly in attempting to do so and in the meanwhile by tremendous labor raised the summit of a smaller hill behind it to the level of Eithshan hill by means of sand bags and then they mounted guns which has resulted materially in the reduction of the fort east of the railway. This fort is in the northernmost part of the eastern defences and with other positions reduced or occupied, renders the Japanese position in the vicinity of the railroad threatening to the Russian hopes.

It is obvious that the Japanese expected to enter Port Arthur from the north. Confirmation has been obtained of the announcement made in these despatches August 18th to the effect that the Japanese drove the Russians from their position at Louisa bay and Pigeon bay, the Japanese advance guard, numbering 500 to 600 men penetrating the highest hill of the Liaoti mountain, the southernmost point of Gwangkuang peninsula, incidentally capturing a battery on the west shore of the Liaoti promontory and then retired. The Japanese fleet during the attack made a demonstration against the main Liaoti fort. It is also confirmed that the Japanese silenced a small fort near Golden hill. The Japanese line on the west is approximately, according to the advices received here, three and a half miles from the European or new town, where there has been no conflagration, although numerous individual fires have occurred there.

When the last arrivals left Port Arthur there was little fighting. The strength of the garrison is now estimated to be 15,000 efficient men. On August 23rd the Russians arrested four Japanese spies within the fortress and shot them. No Chinese, except outbound students, are allowed in the European town, the Russians being afraid of spies.

Since August 21st the Russian ships have not been firing shells. On August 22nd a Japanese shell fell in the dock yard causing some damage. Only the Chinese shops of Port Arthur are doing business. The lack of vegetables is severely felt.

FOR THE FAR NORTH.

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—Major Moodie of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police is busy with Comptroller Lieut.-Colonel Fred White, arranging the details of the Hudson bay organization. The steamer Arctic, which is to convey Major Moodie and an additional force of ten men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police over the first stage of their journey, is scheduled to sail from Quebec on September 1st for Cape Chidley, where she will meet the Neptune, the steamer which is on special Hudson bay service, and on which the party will be taken to their winter quarters in the bay. Owing to the lateness of the season it is not likely that Major Moodie will be able to establish more than one additional police post before winter sets in. When the plans and equipment for the fall expedition have been made ready, the mounted police reinforcements will be brought from Regina and Major Moodie and his little force will proceed to Quebec to take ship for the northern waters.

INSIDE LIAOYANG.

Associated Press Correspondent Visits Russian Positions and Reports.

Mukden (Undated).—The Associated Press correspondent here made the rounds of the Russian positions in front of Liaoyang just before the Japanese began their advance. The Russians, the correspondent says, have a semicircle of splendid positions from Anshanshan to Mukden. Fresh troops and guns are arriving continuously, and the Russian force is stronger than it has been at any previous time since the commencement of the war. The arrival of fresh European troops has increased the enthusiasm of the men, who are tired of retreating. The road and the railway between Liaoyang and Mukden are crowded with transports of all sorts. It is said that Chinese regular troops assisted the bandits in the fight which occurred north of Mukden August 23rd.

It is rumored that Marquis Oyama, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, arrived at Haicheng August 23rd.

Saint Alice
Natural
Mineral
Water

RUMOR THAT PORT ARTHUR HAS FALLEN

The Report is Prevalent in St. Petersburg But Forcing of Inner Defences Disbelieved by The Russian War Office.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—The rumor that the Japanese had effected an entrance into Port Arthur does not obtain credence at the war office, although it is admitted that no news has been received from General Stoessel since August 22nd, though possibly a telegram reached the Emperor just before he started for the Don this afternoon. It is pointed out that if the rumor is true, it would signify the capture of the fortress, which would be unable to hold out against the superior number of besiegers if any portion of the permanent defences is lost.

HAVE GONE TO HUNT FOR ANDRE

Balloonists at St. Louis Go Up But Can't Control Machines.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—With hardly a cloud in the sky, George Tomlinson, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Prof. Carl Meyers, of Frankfort, N. Y., the contestants for the $5,000 prize offered by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to the aeronaut who comes the nearest to reaching the Washington monument at Washington, D. C., made successful ascensions today from the plazza of New Orleans at 5 p. m.

The balloons gently inclined toward the west as they ascended, and then suddenly taking a heavy current of air sweeping from the east, they simultaneously headed due west at considerable speed. The vast concourse of spectators, which had cheered when the ascent began, ceased to cheer when it was realized that the balloons were proceeding in exactly the opposite direction from the goal.

The balloons were visible for thirty minutes and they disappeared from view in the western sky. Both were stocked with provisions for two days.

Each balloonist carried with him carrier pigeons, which will be released from time to time.

STOPPING THE SMOLENSK.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says, under date of August 26th: "Admiral Wirenieus, chief of the general staff of the Russian navy, tonight said that the volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk would receive telegraphic orders at the Cape of Good Hope tomorrow to cease cruising."

MRS. McVICKER'S DEATH.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 27.—An autopsy will be held on the body of Mrs. Harriett Gertrude McVicker, widow of the well-known theatrical manager of Chicago and mother-in-law of Edwin Booth, the actor, who died suddenly at the Hotel Sutherland, Pasadena, on Tuesday night. The post mortem will be held at the instance of E. C. Wyatt, a local theatrical manager, who is acting under orders from a son of the deceased, Horace McVicker, of Chicago.

THE CRUISER DIANA.

Fugitive Has Not Received Order to Disarm Nor to Repair.

Saigon, French Indo-China, Aug. 27.—The Russian cruiser Diana, which arrived here August 20 with a shell hole below her water line, received at the naval battle of Port Arthur August 10, has not received instructions from the commandant at St. Petersburg to disarm or repair damages, which are light. Another Japanese shell killed an officer of the Diana and three men, and wounded twenty-three others. The cruiser tried to reach Shanghai, but encountered some Japanese torpedo boats. The later discharged nine torpedoes without effect at the Diana. Officers of the cruiser declare that the general will never surrender Port Arthur. When the Diana left the harbor the general had 40,000 men.

DEEPEST MINE IN ALL CANADA

Le Roi Vertical Workings Now Down One Thousand Five Hundred Feet.

Rossland, B. C., Aug. 27.—Resumption of mining activity at Gold King property and the initial dropping of stamps in the big White Bear concentrator were the outstanding features of the week in the local mining industry. The Gold King adjoins the Jumbo and if the exploration now under way results satisfactorily, it will be a permanent operator. The water section of the White Bear plant is rapidly nearing completion, and the management hopes to crush ore on or before September 1st. The oil section is delayed for machinery, and will be completed later.

Le Roi has extended development to the 1,450 level, the deepest point reached by vertical workings in any Canadian metalliferous mine. John H. Mackenzie has about completed his work for Le Roi, and is reporting at length to the London directors. Managing Director Anthony J. McMillan has returned from a flying business trip to London, and will be here continuously for some months.

During the week experiments in the local treatment of concentrates by fire have been made at the Velvet-Portland mine, and indicates that the results were encouraging.

Shipments of ore for the week are somewhat larger than for the preceding week, the figures being: Le Roi, 1,950; Centre Star, 1,560; War Eagle, 1,260; Le Roi No. 2, 460; Le Roi No. 2 (milled), 300; Spitzee, 60; Jumbo, 300; Cliff, 150; Velvet-Portland (milled), 250; I. X. L. (milled), 100. Total for week, 6,390; year to date, 231,368 tons.

Of general interest in mining is the statement by Constant Fernau, chemist and engineer of Newcastle-on-Tyne, that he is in the Kootenays to carry out plans outlined earlier in the year for the construction of zinc enriching works at Roseberry, in the Slocan, and a zinc smelter at Fernie. He says he will start work on both plants immediately. The future smelter will utilize Fernie coal for the manufacture of the gas essential to zinc smelting, and will have a capacity on the start of ten thousand tons of ore annually, with arrangements to treble the capacity without extra machinery.

NOTED CIRCUSMAN ILL.

Columbus, O., Aug. 27.—Peter Sells, the veteran showman, who was stricken with partial paralysis yesterday, is scarcely able to recognize the family.

THE NEW 9.2 B. L. GUNS.

London, Aug. 27.—It is reported that the admiralty has decided to abolish the 4.7 and 6-inch guns in the navy substituting therefore 9-inch guns of greatly superior penetrating powers.

PRESSING THE ATTACK.

Paris, Aug. 27.—A despatch to the Temps from Liao, timed 5:30 p. m. today, says the engagement throughout the day east and south of the town, the Japanese directed a strong cannonade against the Russian positions, firing lasting from daylight until 1 p. m. Hospital trains are being sent toward the front.

Field headquarters of Second Japanese Army, via Fusan, Aug. 25.—Part of General Kuroki's army advanced against Russians behind Yushi pass early this morning. There was heavy artillery firing for several hours which finally ceased about noon. It is believed that the Russians are retiring towards Anping.

JAPAN WILL NOW INSIST ON RIGHTS

Notifies Powers That Unless Russia Disarms Askold will Act Alone.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Japan has addressed a note to the powers informing them that unless Russia forthwith disarms her warships in Shanghai, Japan will be forced to take whatever steps she deems necessary to protect her interests. Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, called at the state department today and left with Mr. Adee, the acting secretary of state, the communication of the Tokio government.

To a correspondent of the Associated Press Mr. Takahira said tonight: "While Japan sincerely hopes that the reported intention of Russia to disarm the Askold and Grozovoi at Shanghai will promptly be executed, my government has felt that it was advisable to inform the powers what must necessarily be its attitude in the event that the disarmamnt of the Russian ships is delayed. The conditions at Shanghai are peculiar because of the international interests there, and my government is desirous of giving these interests every consideration." "Will it be necessary to send a Japanese squadron into Shanghai and take away the Russian ships, as was done with the Ryeshitelni at Chefoo?" the minister was asked. "My government has not indicated in its note to the powers," the minister replied, "just what steps will be necessary if the Russian ships are not immediately disarmed, but it should be remembered that the Ryeshitelni was not completely disarmed when seized by the Japanese, and under the circumstances her presence was certainly disadvantageous to the Japanese for a military reason."

A SEALER RETURNS.

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—The steam sealing schooner W. H. Kruger arrived from Behring sea today with 13,128 sealskins and twelve bales of blue fox skins.

SEARCHED IN BAY OF BISCAY.

London, Aug. 27.—A correspondent of the Morning Leader at Lisbon says that the British steamer Lisbon, which has arrived there, reports that she was stopped by a Russian cruiser in the bay of Biscay.

NEW PASSENGER AGENT.

St. Paul, Aug. 27.—D. B. Gardener, of the general passenger department of the Northern Pacific, has been appointed district passenger agent of the road for the St. Louis, Mo., district, to succeed R. H. Noel, who resigned.

REPORTED SENTENCED.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—It is reported that Samsonoff, the assassin of Von Plehve, has been sentenced to death, and that the sentence is now before the Emperor. The reports which have been circulated about Samsonoff having escaped, and also that he was dead, are declared to be false.

URGE KILLING FOREIGNERS.

London, Aug. 27.—The Tientsin correspondent of the Standard says that placards have been discovered at Tsinanfu, in the province of Shantung, urging the massacre of "foreign devils after the seventh moon," and that the native Christians are fleeing.

BELGIAN OIL TANK BURNS.

Antwerp, Aug. 27.—All the oil tanks here are now on fire. The wind is strong and the effort to subdue the flames seems to be futile. It is probable that the fire will rage for several days. The fire presents a magnificent spectacle, and thousands have traveled by train to see it. Three charred bodies have been recovered. Many firemen have been injured and two men are missing.

DIES POOR.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 27.—Robert Parrott, discoverer of the famous Parrott mine at Butte, Mont., died here today, at the age of 75. As a young man Parrott went West, and while prospecting discovered the great copper mine which bears his name. He did not profit greatly by his discovery and his estate will not exceed $6,000. He sold his mine in a few years to Marcus Daly.

DOMINION RIFLE MATCHES TOMORROW

Many Marksmen Reach Ottawa For Opening Shoot of Association.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—Most of the competitors for the D. R. A. morning matches, which begin Monday morning, have arrived. There are now 720 entries. Shooting commences with the extra series at 500 yards.

Six hundred farm laborers left Ottawa district today for Manitoba.

There will probably be a cabinet meeting early next week to pass several necessary orders-in-council.

James C. Patterson was drowned at the Soo while canoeing. He was the son of the former Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

REPAIRING CRUISERS.

Vladivostock, Aug. 27.—Repairs on the cruisers Rossia and Grozovoi are proceeding with feverish haste, and it is believed the vessels will soon be ready to resume operations at sea, strengthened both in defensive power and by their experience in the recent battle with Vice Admiral Kamimura's ships.

IN NORTHERN MANCHURIA.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—Despatches to the Local Anzeiger from Liaoyang indicated that the Japanese have not occupied Anshanshan, but have advanced barely beyond Haicheng on the south front. One correspondent under date of August 26th says that the Japanese hold a fortified line one mile north of Haicheng, and that on Augpust 25th thirty-two Japanese cannon were destroyed in a battle to the westward.

CHICAGO STRIKE.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—President Donnelly, of the striking butchers, said today that it probably will be of no avail to make a proposition of any sort to the packers. "If we make a proposition," said he, "it will undoubtedly meet with the same answer as was made to the aldermanic committee yesterday, "the strike is already settled.' There is to be a general meeting tomorrow at which the matter will be taken up, and until then I shall be unable to say."

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Winnipeg, Aug. 27.—Dr. Benson, city coroner, and for the past thirty years a resident of this city, died from the effects of a paralytic stroke last evening. He was born in Peterboro, Ont., in 1843, coming West in 1874. For years he was chairman of the Winnipeg School Board.

Alex. Porter, a Killarney farmer, was gored to death by a bull. He had been missing since Sunday and yesterday the body was found in a wheat field, where Porter had crawled, no doubt suffering great agony, after his fight with the enraged animal.

The wife of Geo. Sounds, a farmer of Ninga, died from her injuries received ten days ago. A buggy in which she was riding was upset, throwing her out.

ADVANCE ALONG ENTIRE RUSSIAN LINE

Japanese Unexpectedly Make an Advance in Force Near Liaoyang.

Kantzertun (seven miles southeast of Liaoyang), Aug. 27.—Contrary to the expectations of the Russians the Japanese are beginning an advance along the whole line of the Russian eastern front. On the morning of August 24th there was a rifle skirmish and the next day the Japanese artillery opened fire on both days, the firing ceasing at dusk and the small energy displayed by the Japanese might have been taken to indicate that it was merely a demonstration of a reconnaissance in force. The morning of August 26th, however, the rifle and artillery fire was resumed with an energy which left no doubt that a severe battle was intended. The Japanese pushed their attack against the Russian right flank and center, concentrating their fire on the first battery of the Third brigade. Three officers and several men were wounded early in the battle, but the battery held its position and replied to the Japanese fire with such marked effect that General Ivanoff, who commanded the late General Keller's corps sent a congratulatory message to its commander. The Japanese several times attempted to cross the Tankie (Link) river, but only a few succeeded and these were forced to hide in the fields of Chinese corn.

At 2 o'clock the artillery fire became as hot as it was at Vafangow, but it fluctuated considerably and occasionally the Russian fire almost silenced that of the Japanese. The rain fell in torrents at 4 o'clock, but it did not stop the fighting, and late in the evening several Russian companies moved forward to the attack.

It is not yet possible to state positively the result of the battle, but it is asserted that the Russians were successful There is a prospect of more fighting tomorrow.

RUSSIAN SHIPS GO NORTH.

Nyhourg, Denmark, Aug. 27.—A Russian cruiser and two torpedo boats passed here this morning going northwards.

Siege Guns At Liaoyang

Nine Batteries Bombard Russian Lines Preparatory to the Assault.

Combined Armies of Kuroki and Oku Attack the Enemy and Are Repulsed.

Kuropatkin's Losses Reported at Nearly Fifteen Hundred Men.

Liaoyang, Aug. 27.—General Kuroki has joined forces with General Oku in an attempt to cut the Russian line between Anshanshan and Liandiansian. In the battle of August 25, along the eastern front, a strong Japanese force attacked the Russian positions at Miao pass, eleven miles east of Anshanshan and Sandiati and Tagon, twelve miles northeast of Liandiansian. Nine batteries of siege guns bombarded the Russian outposts.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—The first battle which might be regarded as a general alliance of Japanese at Liaoyang was fought August 26th with the result that the Russians at the close of fighting still held their positions and had inflicted great loss on the Japanese, completely dismantling several batteries which attempted to bombard the main position of Liandiansian. The Russian losses altogether were 1,400 killed or wounded. A long official telegram has been received at the head office, but it does not give a hint of what is transpiring today. It is more than probable, however, that the Japanese have resumed their attempt to squash Liaoyang. The silence on this point of the special despatches filed at Liaoyang this morning rather confirms this view. The hottest fighting occurred in the valley of the Lan, a small tributary of the Taitze around Tzgow, a place between Anping and Liandiansian. General Kuroki's first aim apparently was to separate the two principal Russian positions.

As forecasted in these despatches August 26th, Russians in the valley of Lan lost 1,450 men. General Kuroki's army advanced in three strong columns, one northward along the valley of the Sindiahia, a tributary of the Taitze, as far as Liaodintin, whence a portion of the force westward to the Miao pass threatened Anshanshan, the other portion pushing up the stream to Tunsinpu, four miles southwest of Liandiansian, where it was stopped by General Kuropatkin's Cossacks. The second column marched along the high road and occupied Erdahe, whence the Japanese batteries shelled Laidiansian, a couple of miles northwest, until the fire of the Russian guns silenced them. Several Japanese batteries were completely dismantled and were abandoned by their gunners. Fighting at Tsgow was of a most desperate description, the Japanese had the advantage of mountainous country, advancing along a ridge extending from Tantputzy to Siaolindzy. The place is situated on the high road, ten miles southeast of Liaoyang. Possession of this point would render Liandiansian and Anping untenable. It is not improbable that Gen. Kuroki will, therefore, repeat his attack in this direction.

The Japanese advance was characterized by the greatest boldness and arouses the belief in military circles that either General Kuroki has received considerable reinforcements or General Kuropatkin has sent the greater portion of his army north, leaving only a couple of corps at Liaoyang,

Lack of news of a Japanese movement along the Taitze river valley in order to flank Liaoyang confirms the latter view, as it would expose the attackers to being cut off by General Kuropatkin's main army from the north.

THE DECISIVE BATTLE.

Tokio, Aug. 27.—It is reported here that General Oku commenced the attack upon the Russians at Anshanshan yesterday at the same time that General Kuroki commenced to attack them at Anping. Anshanshan is midway between Haicheng and Liaoyang, and Anping is thirteen miles southeast of Liaoyang.

The belief is growing here that a great and decisive battle will be fought at Liaoyang. General Kuropatkin, who had an opportunity to abandon Liaoyang and remove the bulk of his stores and majority of his army from that place, evidently has chosen to remain and give battle. He has concentrated his forces and entrenched carefully. The country is drying up speedily after the torrential rains, and as soon as it is possible to resume operations the Japanese may be counted upon to act vigorously and aggressively wherever the conditions permit. Confidence is felt that the Japanese commander-in-chief in the field, Field Marshal Marquis Oyami, with his splendid united armies, will attack Kuropatkin and force him to give battle on at least two of his fronts and eventually succeed in defeating him decisively.

SECOND CHARGE BROUGHT.

New York Labor Leader Accused of Holding Up Contractor.

New York, Aug. 27.—A second indictment charging extortion was handed down by the grand jury today against Philip Weinsimer, president of the Building Trades Alliance. The complainant is Charles Tucker, a plumbing contractor, who charges that on September 7, 1901, while doing the plumbing work in the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. building, Weinsimer "shook him down" for $400 on the threat to call a strike. The money, it is charged, was paid by check, made payable to Weinsimer. Weinsimer was held in $1,000 bail on the charge, pleading being set for September 6.

FRENCH DEMONSTRATION.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The sailing of Picard, delegate of the French government to the St. Louis exposition, on the Savoi today from Havre, brought out a notable demonstration. A number of leading officials were at the quay and the band of the Garde Republic, which sailed on the same vessel, played the Marseilles, amid great enthusiasm. The French government makes M. Picard the personal representative of President Loubet and the government giving him a rank similar to that of an ambassador. He will visit Oyster Bay and St. Louis, and then make a tour of points between Buffalo, Boston and New York. As a member of the council of state, M. Picard practically controls the railways and tariff systems of France.

Advice to Visitors

Don't Leave Victoria Without Seeing the Naval Station at Esquimalt, Beacon Hill Park and the Magnificent Scenery at Oak Bay. Cars run to all These Points.

B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

A. T. Goward, Manager. Yates St.

Popular Nanaimo Official Banquetted

Retiring Superintendent of the Western Fuel Company Is Honored.

Handsome Present From Employees and Many Expressions of Esteem.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Aug. 27.—"I am happy to be able to tell you that early in September the new pithead will be so far completed that the hoisting of coal will then be resumed. At the new mines at Northfield No. 4 we are pushing development work below ground as rapidly as possible and structural work above. When the machinery now on the ground is in place we shall have a pithead absolutely unique, one at which it will be possible to load coal direct from the mine to the ship without handling it."

These were the words of Mr. Thomas R. Stockett, the new general manager of the collieries here of the Western Fuel Company, of San Francisco. They were spoken this evening at a banquet given in honor of the retiring superintendent, Mr. T. R. Russell. Among the hundred gentlemen gathered around the board were the principal officials of the collieries, members of legislature, civic dignitaries and others prominent in Nanaimo affairs.

The assemblage included his worship the mayor, William Manson, Ralph Smith, M. P.; W. W. B. McInnes, M. P. P.; A. Haslam, ex-M. P.; T. Graham, underground inspector; Jos. Randle, underground manager; George Johnson, chairman board of mine examiners; A. S. Hamilton, chief mechanic; Rev. J. M. Millar and A. R. Johnston, Esq. Mr. George Johnson presided.

During the evening a handsome marble clock, imported specially from Paris, was presented by Mr. Randle on behalf of the employees, to the guest of the evening, together with an illuminated address, in which many expressions of esteem were mingled with others voicing the regret of his subordinates that Mr. Russell had seen fit to sever his connection with the company. Another gift was a gold watch and guard, intended for Mrs. Russell. Struggling with the emotions which these very tangible signs of good feeling towards him evoked, Mr. Russell thanked the donors, and in a brief speech made evident his appreciation of the kindly words which accompanied them. He referred to the many friendships he had formed during the ten years he had spent as manager of the Dunsmuir collieries at Cumberland, and later during his five years' tenure of a similar position here, and the regret which the breaking up of these associations occasioned him. Reiterating his thanks, he resumed his seat amid prolonged applause.

The toast list was then proceeded with, one of the principal events of this order being the proposal to drink to the health of the Western Fuel Company. Mr. Stockett, who was received with hearty applause as he rose, replied. After returning thanks on behalf of the company, the general manager said that no one regretted more than he the occasion which had brought them together that evening. He was indeed sorry that Mr. Russell had decided to leave the service of the company, for which he had done such valuable work. Since, however, the step had been taken, he was glad that so many of those who had worked with the retiring superintendent had gathered there to do him honor on the eve of his departure, and that so many expressions of cordial good will had been heard. He trusted that the loyal support which they had always given Mr. Russell in the various undertakings of the company, would also be given to himself and to those who might come here in the future to take official positions, or who might be promoted to them from the ranks. Granted that this was the case, he could safely prophesy a long period of prosperity for the collieries. They had had setbacks, but had conquered them one by one. The greatest was, of course, the fire which just three months ago had destroyed the pithead at No. 1. He was happy to be able to tell them that within a week or two, that was to say, early in September, the new pithead, the forward state of which today was largely due to the splendid organization work of Mr. Russell who had begun the task of clearing away the debris while the embers were still hot, would be so far completed that the hoisting of coal could be resumed and the full force of men put to work. (Applause.) At the new mine at Northfield No. 4, too, they were pushing development work below ground and structural work above. He need not tell them that when the machinery was in place they would have a pithead absolutely unique inasmuch as it would be possible to load coal direct from the mine to the ship without handling it, a thing which had been attempted in no other part of the world. (Applause.) He was glad to see Mayor Manson present. The interests of the town were almost entirely bound up in those of the company, and it was the company's wish to advance them wherever possible. They had cooperated only the other day to that end upon the occasion of the visit of the minister of marine and fisheries. He would repeat that, with the aid of those whom he saw around him, he believed he could accomplish what was needed to give Nanaimo busy and prosperous times. (Applause.) He again thanked them for the honor they had done the company and the kindly references to himself personally. (Loud applause.)

It was a late hour when the affair, which constituted a most remarkable tribute to the retiring official, came to an end. It is understood that, for the present, Mr. Russell will reside in Victoria, taking the first holiday he has had in many years.

France Growing Anxious For Ally

High French Official Suggests That Japan is Too Strong.

Great Powers Should Now Interfere In War in the Far East.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The French government is not aware of any present movement for mediation in the war. This statement, coming from the highest quarters, was made in response to inquiries regarding renewed reports of peace movements. The fact is that France is ready and anxious to offer mediation whenever there is the slightest chance that it will be acceptable or effective, but Foreign Minister Delcasse and other officials here regret but fully feel that no such effort can succeed at the present time. However, a strong official opinion is growing that France, Great Britain and the United States should put their shoulders together to avoid the increasing danger of the Japanese victory being so great that she may become the dominant power in the Far East.

A leading official said: "Japan is making terrible sacrifices of men and money with the prospect of securing an overwhelming victory. This sacrifice is so great and the victory so correspondingly great that it threatens to give Japan a preponderant position in the Far East such as no one anticipated when the war began. Therefore, the war no longer solely concerns Japan and Russia, but all the countries having interests in the Far East, particularly Great Britain, France and the United States, who should together adopt means to stop the war before either party secures such an overwhelming victory as to make her incontestably master of the Far East."

The foregoing statement was made in the highest French quarters in the earnest hope that it would attract the serious consideration of American public men and officials.

ANOTHER REPORT.

London, Aug. 28—A Central News despatch from Rome says that it is stated on good authority that Port Arthur has fallen. There is no official confirmation.

CANTERBURY ARRIVES.

New York, Aug. 27.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, who arrived today, was met at the pier by Bishop Potter, Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity parish, and J. Pierpont Morgan. As soon as the archbishop's baggage was passed by the customs officers, the entire party left for the Grand Central station, where a special train was in waiting to take them to Quebec. This is the first time that an archbishop of the Church of England has visited this country. As head of the English church, Archbishop Davidson stands next to those of royal blood.

Visiting Medicos Victoria's Guests

A Pleasant Day Spent in the Capital With Many Attractions.

Visitors Leave This Evening For the Mainland—Thence Homeward.

The Medical Association spent a very pleasant day in Victoria yesterday. From early morning many of the gentlemen and ladies of the party were around "taking in" the many attractions which the capital possesses for all comers. A morning walk, or drive, or pull in a boat, or stroll through the business thoroughfares whetted the appetites for lunch, and, this not disagreeable function over, it became a difficulty to decide as to which of the many items on the day's varied programme possessed the desired source of amusement or entertainment. There was a regatta, with all its excitement, a cricket match, a baseball game, a couple of garden parties and an assured cead mille failthe in whatever direction they turned. Then there was a pleasant sail on the steamer Joan—kindly placed at the disposal of the party by Mr. James Dunsmuir, ensuring a healthful sniff of the sea breeze without the slightest danger of sickness, for the waters were calm and the weather sunny, but bracing. Perhaps the majority of the visitors availed themselves of the latter feature, and had the advantage of inspecting the fish traps—a new experience to most of them.

In the evening there was a grand reception accorded the visitors at the Parliament buildings, brilliantly lighted up for the occasion. Finn's orchestra was in attendance and did full justice to the musical feature. The assembly hall was thrown open and the elite of Victoria turned out to extend a welcome to the strangers within their walls. Premier McBride and all the members of the cabinet at present in town, with Mayor Barnard, acted as the hosts of the occasion—and excellent hosts they made. The visitors were presented individually, receiving a warm welcome and accepting the hospitality of the government.

Most of the members of the association and their friends leave today for the mainland, and thence for their respective homes, but many of them have arranged to stay a few days longer in Victoria.

MARRY THE GIRL

And we will supply you with the Groceries. BARGAINS every time you come into the Store. POPULAR is not the word for our great, and MOST UNIQUE BARGAIN LISTS every week, and the MAGNITUDE OF OUR OFFERINGS IMPRESS EVERYBODY, as the most minute details are thoroughly carried out MAIL ORDER SHOPPING HERE, is satisfactory shopping, as we are now in a position to supply you with EVERYTHING you need in all lines of trade.

Should you desire to change any of the items enumerated below for the same value in our Wine Department we will be most pleased.

LIST NO. 1.

1 Sack Flour, any brand.$1.40
10 lbs B. C. Granulated Sugar ..... .50
1 Tin 12-oz. Royal, Schilling's or Price's Baking Powder ..... .35
5 lbs S. White or Bayou Beans.. ....
1 bot. Mellor's Sauce; or
1 bot. Rowatt's Pickles .. .25
2½ lbs OUR BEST CEYLON TEA ..... .75
1 Tin Ramsay's or Smith's Cream Soda Crackers, or
2 Tins Pineapple ..... .25
7 lb sack B. & K. Rolled Oats, or
1 Tin Baker's Cocoa or
1 tin Ralston Cocoa ..... .30
2 lbs Our Best 40c. Coffee, 10 lbs Sago or Tapioca.. .60
2 Pkts Washing Starch and Corn Starch, or 6 cakes Santa Claus, Eclipse, White Swan or Comfort Soap ..... .25
1 Pkt Seeded Raisins or Cleaned Currants ..... .10
1 Pkt Mixed Pickling Spice ..... .10
1 Pkt Force, Orange Meat or Malta Vita ..... .15

$5.00

LIST NO. 2.

1 Sack Flour, any brand.$1.40
20 lb sack B. C. Granulated Sugar 1.05
3 lbs Cow Brand Soda or
1 bot. Pickles or 1 bot. Sauce ..... .25
1 Tin 12-oz. Schilling's Royal, or Price's Baking Powder ..... .35
5 lbs S. White or Bayou Beans ..... .25
5 lbs Our Best Ceylon Tea 1.50
1 Tin Ramsay's or Smith's Cream Sodas, or
3 Tins Sardines ..... .25
1 Sack B. & K. Rolled Oats, 22½ pounds, or 5 pounds of EACH Rice, Sago and Tapioca..... .90
1 Pkt Mixed Candied Peel, or
1 Tin C. & B. Marmalade .15
3 lbs FINEST CANADIAN CHEESE ..... .50
3 lbs OUR BEST Moca and Java regular 40c. Coffee ..... .90
3 Pkt Corn Starch and 3 Pkts Washing Starch.. .50
6 Doz. Clothespins or 2 Pkts English Smoking Tobacco ..... .25
5 Pkts Seeded Raisins or 5 lbs Cleaned Currants .. .50
1 bot Extract of Lemon or Vanilla, 8 oz..... .50
1 Pint bot. Best Tomato Catsup ..... .15
2 Pkt Force, Malta Vita or Orange Meat ..... .25
1 Pkt Mixed Pickling Spice ..... .10
6 Bars Santa Claus, Eclipse, White Swan or Comfort Soap ..... .25

$10.00

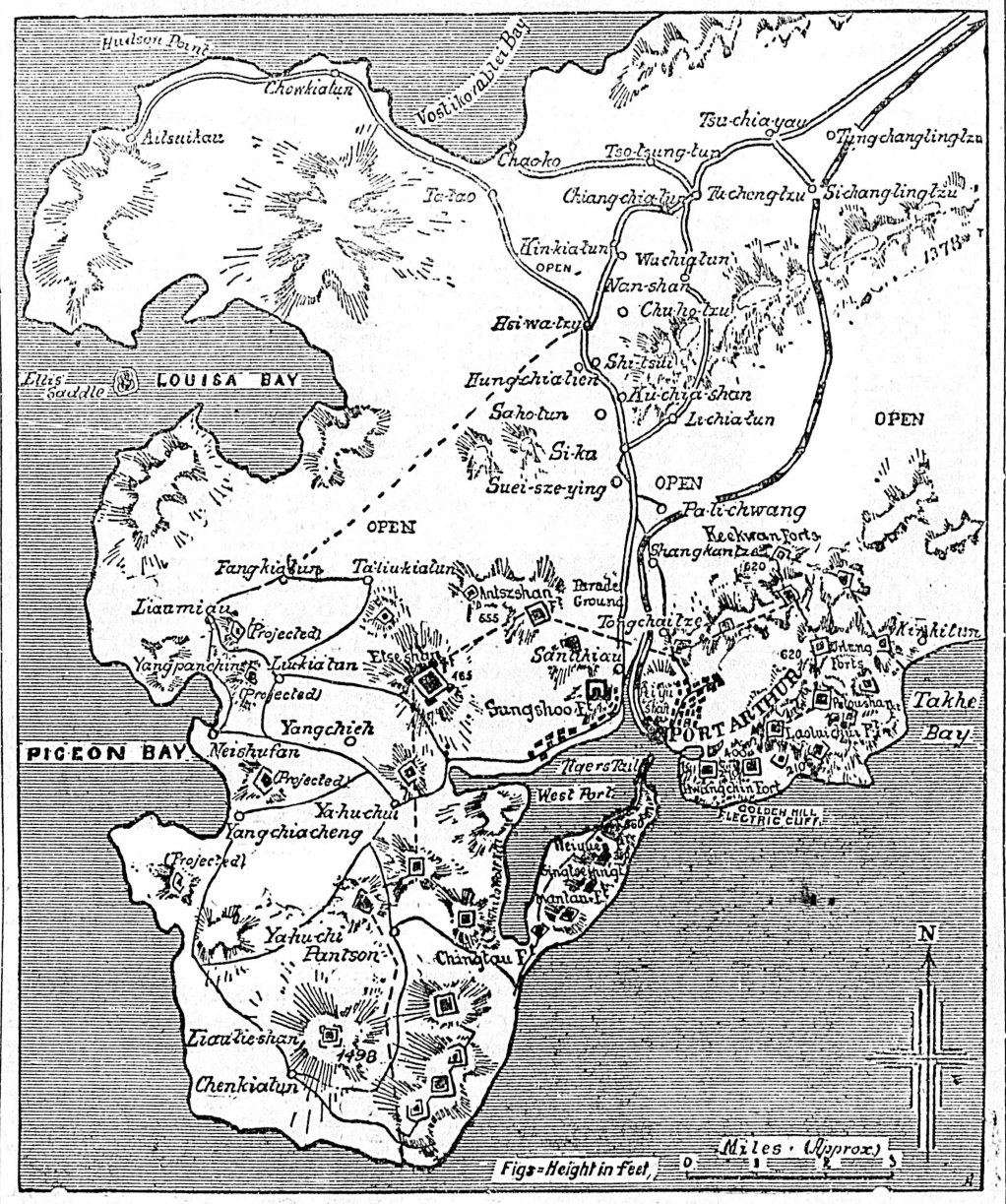
A MONTH'S SUPPLY FOR A LITTLE MONEY.

Connoisseurs say that our Consello Oporto is the finest grade of Port ever offered to the Public for the money, quarts 50c each. For Invalids it is invaluable.

Carne's Cash Grocery

P.O. Box 329. VICTORIA, B. C. Tel. 586.

Plan of Port Arthur Fortifications, Showing Fort Eteshan (In the Centre of the Russian Inner Defences), for Which the Japanese Are Struggling.



WILL NOT RISK THE BALTIC FLEET

Not Likely That Ships Will Attempt Hopeless Task Proposed.

Kronstadt, Aug. 27.—It is a task beyond Russia's capacity to despatch the powerful Baltic fleet which has left this port for a trial trip, to the Far East for months to come.

Official Russia, whose business it is to know the real truth, entertains no delusions regarding the naval situation. While more than one Russian flotilla and more than one Russian fleet may be despatched from Russian home ports, they will not be sent on such a fool's errand as to wrest back the sea's supremacy in the Pacific that has been lost, and Russia knows that any attempt to do so would prove futile.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

First Session Will Commence at Vancouver Tomorrow.

The board of railway commissioners, according to Chairman Hon. A. G. Blair will consider all question in connection with the railways entering the city, railway street crossings, etc., at the session commencing Monday. Hon. A. G. Blair stated that it was the intention to try and adjust the differences existing between the railways and Vancouver city which had existed for some time. Members of the commission were driven around the city today by the aldermen and city engineers and shown all the railway crossings and route of railways to and through the city. The needs of the city were pointed out and discussed informally. On Monday City Solicitor Hamersley will handle the case for the city before the commission.

"But have you any expectations, young man?" "Of course, I have. Three rich girls want to marry me, but I'm going to give your girl the first chance."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

FRENCH STANDARD LIQUEURS

MARIE BRIZARD'S

OF BORDEAUX.

Established 1755.

Port Arthur Will Not Down

Paris, Aug. 27.—The Tokio Correspondent of the "Matin" declares that the Japanese Minister of War has confidentially informed his colleagues that there is no hope of taking Port Arthur by direct assault and that long operations will be necessary therefore the minister has ordered Field Marshal Oyama to avoid attacks entailing heavy losses. This, the correspondent says, has been concealed from the public.

CHECK TO JAPANESE PLEASES RUSSIANS

Unsuccessful Attempt to Dislodge Ku opatkin Causes Satisfaction

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28, 2:29 a. m.—The report from Liaoyang of the successful check of the Japanese attack on General Kuropatkin's position, was received here with the greatest satisfaction and further details are anxiously awaited.

Emperor Nicholas was accompanied on his journey to the Don by Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, who, as heir presumptive, has been the Emperor's constant companion on such journeys heretofore.

The Emperor will return to St. Petersburg August 31, and will then leave immediately for Warsaw.

The general staff late tonight had received no further information regarding the report that the Japanese had occupied one of the Port Arthur forts.

A TRAIN'S HARD LUCK.

Held for Four Days by Washouts and Then Encounters Cloudburst.

San Bernardino, Aug. 27.—The fourth section of the westbound Santa Fe train, running as No. 9, which had been detained in Arizona by washouts for the past four days and had been switched to the Southern Pacific tracks, via Deming, N. M., ran into a cloudburst again this afternoon between Beaumont and Hinda, Cal., east of San Bernardino, on the main line of the Southern Pacific. The rain, accompanied by hail and a stiff gale of wind, came down in torrents, washing out bridges and roads and pouring rivers of water down from the hills that flooded the railway tracks and destroyed the telegraph lines. When No. 9 encountered the flood ten inches of water were pouring over the rails and threatened to carry away the tracks at any moment. The engineer pushed his train forward, however, and succeeded in crossing the flooded portion of the right of way, and reaching this city. All wires are down east of Redlands Junction. At railroad headquarters at Coulton it was stated that a mile and a half of track is washed out near Beaumont and a mile more near Hinda.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Ajax had just defied the lightning. "I wouldn't do it," he said, "but Mrs. Ajax gets nervous every time there's a stormy." And women havent's changed much since.—Chicago News.

"Do you think that elections are as honest as they used to be?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum, "I can't say I do. A lot of people get paid for votes nowadays, and then don't deliver the goods."

He—I hope the fact that I've led a gay life and been out nights a great deal won't make any difference. She—Indeed, it does. If I accepted you, you might reform.—Life.

MINING CONGRESS ELECTS OFFICERS

Organization of American Association Completed at Portland.

From Our Own Corespondent.

Portland, Aug. 27.—Before closing the seventh annual session of the American Mining Congress, a board of directors was chosen, which convened immediately thereafter and elected its officers, with the exception of secretary, as follows: President, J. H. Richards, of Idaho; 1st vice-president, Thomas Ewan, of San Francisco; 2nd vice-president, Dr. E. R. Buckley, of Rolla, Mo.; 3rd vice-president, A. W. Gofferd, of El Pasco, Texas; acting secretary, J. F. Callbreath, of Denver. Directors—J. H. Richards, of Idaho; E. R. Buckley, Missouri; John Deern, Utah; J. Frank Watson, Oregon; Thomas Ewing, California; A. W. Gifford, Texas; William Lennox, Colorado; J. T. Cornforth, Alaska; Geo. W. E. Dorsey, Nebraska.

What is believed to be an aftermath to the turmoil in the congress the day before yesterday was the announcement here that a warrant for the arrest of Lafe Pence had been sworn out in Salt Lake, and that the same was to be served here and requisition for the man sought. Pence is accused of obtaining money under false pretences from a Salt Lake hotel proprietor. The bill was settled by wire and Pence made the statement that he had never run away from the account, but that the action was all spite work in order to get even because of Utah having lost the permanent headquarters of the mining congress.

NELSON NOTES.

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 27.—A few days since the Nelson Lacrosse Club received an offer of $750 from New Westminster for two games to be played in that city. A wire was sent to New Westminster saying that $700 and expenses would be accepted. An answer has been received offering $850, the Nelson team to pay their own hotel bills, and the offer has been accepted. The local team will have about a month in which to get ready in and intend to put themselves in good shape so as to put up a good game.

The Spyglass mine was purchased outright today by the parties who had it bonded, and it will be transferred to the Spyglass Mining and Development Company, Limited.

Last November the Spyglass mine, which is situated near the head of Poplar creek and about eleven miles from the town of Poplar, was bonded from the original owner, John Winquist, by R. G. McLeod. The price named in the bond was $35,000, and 10 per cent. of this was paid in cash; the balance was to be paid within a year.

In consideration of the balance being paid now, Mr. Winquist, who wants to go back to his old home in Michigan, from which he has been absent eleven years, made a reduction in the price and accepted cash, which was paid to him today. The company that was formed to take over the bond has had men on the property all summer, and there is now a good showing in the way of development work. No. 2 tunnel is 170 feet and the ore chute, which was struck at 114 feet, still holds out. The vein is from 3 to 3 1-2 feet wide and the paystreak from 8 inches to 16 inches. The ore is dry, the values being silver—native and grey copper. It is high grade, the lowest assay going 241 ounces and running up over 3,000 ounces. Mr. McLeod claims that the ore will average 300 ounces silver. Now that the title is vested in the company, bunk houses will be built so the work can be continued all winter. It is not likely that a wagon road can be built this year, but ore will be rawhided down the trail this winter.

Towne—It's funny you don't know that man over there. That's Braggs. Browne—I never heard of him. Towne—Evidently you've never been within range of his voice, then.—Philadelphia Press.

BORN.

DONALDSON—At Nelson, on August 22, the wife of James Donaldson, of a son.

KEIFFER—At Vernon, on August 19, the wife of George Keiffer, of a son.

DIKI—At Vernon, on August 18, the wife of John Diki, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

DRAKE-MIDDLETON—At Nelson, on August 22, by Rev. E. H. Holman, Ernest L. Drake and Miss Anneda Middleton.

HUMPHREY-ARTUS—At Vancouver, on August 24, by Rev. R. Newton Powell, William Humphrey, and Miss Hannah E. Artus.

LEWES-HOLTBY—At Armstrong, on August 24, by Rev. A. E. Roberts, Thomas Lewes and Miss Lizzie Holtby.

WILLIAMSON-SWIFT—At Bear Creek, on August 22, by Rev. W. C. Calder, William Williamson and Julia Swift.

LINEHAM-LLOYD—In this city, on the 27th instant, Percival Lineham of Vancouver, to Lillian W. Lloyd of Willenhall, Staffordshire, England.

DIED.

JOHNSTONE—At Vancouver, on August 25, W. E. Johnstone, aged 42 years.

SYMES—At 63 Superior street, on the 27th instant, John Edwin Symes, a native of Manchester, England, aged 60 years.

IMPORTANT SALE

—AT—

Vancouver, B. C.

—ON—

Friday, 9th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Antique and Modern, French and Italian

FURNITURE

Concert Grand "Erard" Piano

Sevres Vases, &c., &c.

The property of the French Consul. For catalogues apply to

John S. Rankin,

Auctioneer.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

AUCTION

—OF—

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

LANDS

in lot 20, 27, group 1, New Westminster District,

Consisting of

900 Acres

divided into Suburban Sections of 5 and 10 Acres.

This property has a southern aspect, facing on the Magee Road. South Vancouver—close to the Magee Station of the Lulu Island Railway—and commands a beautiful view of the Fraser River and the Straits of Georgia.

Also Five Quarter Sections on Lulu Island

Being sections 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20, block 4 north, range 5 west.

EASY TERMS

Plans and catalogues on application.

The sale will take place at Vancouver, B. C., on Friday, 2nd September, 1904, at 2 p. m. prompt.

John S. Rankin

AUCTIONEER.

GRANITE and MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

Holidays are Kodak Days.

Take one with you. Kodaks, Century Cameras, Non-Curling Film.

FLEMING BROS., 52 Government Street.

SAVOY THEATRE

W. G. STEVENSON, MGR.

WEEK OF AUGUST 29, 1904.

A GIGANTIC SHOW.
ALICE RAYMOND. Equilibrist Marvel.
THE GREAT "ROMAH." Character Change Artist.
WINNIE MARQUAM. Burlesque Queen.
MILDRED COLE. Serio-Comic.
SAVILLE & FAGAN. Knockabout Comedians.
MR. & MRS. GEO. W. MILTON. Character Change Artists.
ALICE WILDERMERE. Balladist.
MAUD DARREL. Serio-Comic.
MAE B. STANLEY. Serio-Comic.
And the Sensational Irish Melodrama in three acts, entitled "IRISHAVOGUE."
Admission 10c. and 25c.

10c Gen Adm. 20c Res. Seats

GRAND

2.30 to 4.30 DAILY 7.30 to 10.30

Matinees 10c All Over

R. JAMIESON, Mgr.

MONTAGUE'S COCKATOO CIRCUS.

The most wonderful of all Bird Acts; a complete Circus and Hippodrome Performance.

ALSO

Ernest L. Barbom, the 3 Moores, Fields & Whallen, Frederic Roberts and a new lot of Moving Pictures

50 JOHNSON ST.

Go where the crowds go.

THE EDISON THEATRE

Admission 10 Cents.

Bill of Week:

August 29th, 1904

THE MEXICAN TRIO.
QUEEN & ROSS.
KEHOE & RAINER.

Illustrated Song: "The Face in the Fire Light."

NEW MOVING PICTURES.

WALTER KELLOGG, Manager.

Favor Federal Health Dept.

Dominion Government to Be Urged to Organize Such a Body.

Crusade Has Begun Against Too Ready Sale of Pernicious Medicines.

At the concluding day's session of the medical convention, Dr. Powell of Ottawa presented a report of the committee on a federal health department. He said that in accordance with a resolution passed in London last year, the committee had interviewed the government, and he was sorry to report that it could not give them any assurance that the resolution in the matter could be practically considered. He said there seemed to be a general fear lest such a department should interfere with the autonomy of the provincial boards, but he had pointed out that there was no fear of that as many matters would come up for consideration that could not be touched by the provincial authorities. He instanced the medical treatment of Indians which was under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior, and the quarantine department under the control of Dr. Montizambert. There were such matters besides as sickness on trails and in camps, which could be dealt with by a federal department, and he did not see that there was the least need that it should in any way interfere with the provincial departments.

Dr. Fagan said he quite agreed with Dr. Powell's remarks because, as a provincial medical health officer, he had often been faced with the very same difficulties of which he had spoken. Cases were brought to his notice that were not within the range of the provincial department, and when he applied to Ottawa he was told that they could not deal with them there.

The following resolution was then carried unanimously: "That the Canadian Medical Association regrets that the Canadian government has not seen fit to carry out the resolution of this association in favor of the creation of a federal health department, and be it further resolved that the association continue to press this matter before the government, and that the special committee in charge of the same be re-appointed and requested to continue its efforts to this end, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Agriculture and the Secretary of State."

Dr. Fagan then brought in the following resolution on "Patent Medicines": "That in view of the large amount of patent medicines which are now on the market containing alcohol and various drugs which, being taken, lead to the formation of evil habits, and are dangerous to the health, and in special view of the false statements concerning these remedies made through the press and by other means, some means should be adopted to control and restrict the sale of such medicines and to prevent fallacious statements advertising the same. Further, that a memorial to the government be sent to the proper department concerning the matter."

Dr. Shepherd of Montreal thought the resolution might have been a little more specific. There was a complaint, but no remedy suggested. He thought that considering the amount of alcohol used in these preparations, the manufacturers should be compelled to print a table of ingredients as was done in Germany.

Dr. Fagan said the committee had considered that it would be better first to bring the matter before the authorities in a general way, and let them take what action they might think fit. He scarcely thought it would be courteous to tell them what to do.

Dr. Lafferty said that he agreed with Dr. Fagan in this matter, though, if the government seemed willing to take the matter up, they might make some suggestion to them next year.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

The Hon. Dr. Sullivan then brought up a resolution urging energetic legislation in connection with the correct registration of medical practitioners.

Dr. Powell said there had been a great deal of prejudice in the province of Quebec against the change proposed, and the association must try to remove this misunderstanding on which that prejudice was founded.

Dr. Tunstall said that the great obstacle in Quebec was that the people did not understand our language, but he thought that once this matter was placed clearly before them the difficulties would vanish. The resolution in no way interfered with local practitioners in the province—all that is required was that anyone wishing to be placed on a par with physicians all over the British Empire must first undergo a Dominion examination.

Dr. Lafferty thought that a memorial should be sent to the Dominion government in this matter and that it should be propagated in the press.

The resolution was then carried.

The auditor's report showed the handsome balance of $602 on the books.

GREAT MARKET FOR B. C. FRUIT

Northwest Territories Is Ready to Take All the Province Can Supply.

"Peachland is shipping peaches to the market in the Territories, and the fruit being of a high class is commanding the best market price," is the announcement of Mr. Maxwell Smith, Dominion fruit inspector, who has returned to Vancouver from Winnipeg, coming by way of Nelson, Midway and the Okanagan Valley. He left a month ago to attend the fair at Winnipeg, and was present at the convention of British Columbia fruit growers at Nelson, which, he says, was the most successful ever held. He made the trip by way of Midway with Mr. Brandrith, of Ladner, secretary of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, who had also been in Winnipeg.

"It is gratifying to see the way in which the Okanagan Valley is developing, and Peachland will be followed soon by other parts of the districts in exporting fruit. Round Nelson, too, there is a great awakening in frui growing, and the next few years will see large areas under cultivation. I cannot impress the growers sufficiently with the idea that fruit on a tree must be thinned. They think they are losing whatever is plucked, but in reality if 50 per cent. of a heavily loaded tree is taken off early in the season, not only will the remainder of the fruit be larger and better in quality, but the bulk will be larger, and the tree will not be so exhausted. It is the seeds which exhaust the life of a tree, and not the bulk of the fruit.'

Mr. Smith states that while the grain crop through the Okanagan is not up to the average, the cattle are looking well, and the fruit crop is A1, consequently the people are not worrying in one way. He opposes strongly the view expressed in some quarters that British Columbia will soon be producing too much fruit, and says that the market in the Territories will take all that can be grown in this province.

In Winnipeg a conference was held by Mr. A. McNeill, chief of the fruit division of the Department of Agriculture, with the inspectors in the West, which was attended also by a number of the wholesale fruit merchants of that city. The latter again stated that they were willing to pay the best prices for British Columbia fruit that was properly graded and packed in such a way as to arrive there in good condition.

Mr. Smith, on his way across the province, addressed meetings under the auspices of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association at Nelson, Grand Forks, Midway, Summerland, Peachland and Salmon Arm. The trip to Midway was very trying, there being much dust and smoke with a heavy wind blowing.

The Bavarian railway has just completed an American palace railway carriage from material imported for the purpose twoe years ago from th Pullman factories in Pullman, Ill. This is the first railway car of the kind to be introduced into Germany.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

FETE AT MARIFIELD.

Garden Party Under the Auspices of the R. E. Church.

The garden party under the auspices of the ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church, held at Marifield, the residence of Bishop and Mrs. Cridge, yesterday, more than fulfilled expectations. There were many attractions in Victoria yesterday for pleasure seekers, but none of these were more enjoyable than the garden party. There were many features on the programme, each of which had its particular magnetism. One was a lawn tennis tournament, which brought out nearly all the star players who make the Victoria courts so interesting for the lovers of this sport. The play was more of the graceful exhibition order than that keenly competitive work looked for at the ordinary tournament. Then there was a new feature, known as clock-golf, which proved a drawing card. In the afternoon refreshments were served, and to add to the pleasures of the day Longfield's orchestra was on hand with its choicest music. The grounds were beautifully decorated. The ladies who had charge of arrangements are to be congratulated on the success attending their efforts.

BAND CONCERT.

Programme to Be Given by City Band at Beacon Hill This Afternoon.

Following is the programme to be rendered by the City band at Beacon Hill park this afternoon:

Overture—Poet and Peasant .....Suppe
Selection—Fortune Teller...Victor Herbert
(a) Intermezzo—Cavaleria Rusticana .. .. Mascagni
(b) Song—Evening Prayer .....Reinecke
Concert Valse—Soldiers' Songs .....Guigl
Intermission.
Potpourri—Plantation Songs ....Conterno
Musical Sketch—The Miller in the Forest ..... Ellenberg
Medley—Gems of Scotland .....Cavallini
March—The Flyer .....Casey
God Save the King.
EMIL PFERDNER, Conductor.

Signs of Success For Conservatives

Opinion in Eastern Canada Is That Laurier Government Is Doomed.

A Probability of the Elections Occurring in About Ten Weeks.

(From the Winnipeg Telegram.)

"If only the Conservative party in Canada realizes its own strength, and the united front that it will present at the elections, now so near at hand, it will sweep the country.

"Canada is naturally Conservative. Our opponents are disunited. They have lost two of their best electioneering men—Blair and Tarte, and 'Jim' Sutherland's heart is broken. All we have to do is to go forward with enthusiasm to victory."—Hon. Robert Rogers.

The minister of public works returned on the south train yesterday from a ten days' trip to the East. While stating that his visit was chiefly on private matters, Mr. Rogers admitted that he had heard some interesting news as to the date of the Dominion elections.

"What is the general impression?"

"That all the Laurier government's preparations are directed to bringing on the elections during the first week in November, if not earlier. They are printing the voters' lists as fast as possible, and all the signs point one way.

"I never saw a party in better shape than ours in the Eastern provinces. They are united like one man. The feeling is that of distinct hopefulness, for our prospects were never rosier.

"Mr. Borden's reception at Halifax was one of the greatest ever accorded to any public man in this country. There is no doubt about the devotion of the party to its leader. He is making a triumphal progress wherever he goes, and this fact is one of many signs that the Conservative party is out to win at the next elections.

"As for our opponents, they are sixes and sevens. They are the most disunited party and quarrelsome government that ever asked the country for support at the polls.

"They seem to have a rare capacity for differing among themselves. They have not only lost their two best electioneering and platform men, in Blair and Tarte, but 'Jim' Sutherland is going. They have broken his heart and no one knows who will leave them next.

"We are going to carry almost every seat in Ontario. The whole of Ontario is sore at the way in which the province has been treated by this government.

"It is felt that Ontario has not had that fair share of representation to which she is entitled in the government or in the many important offices at its disposal.

"Even in the appointment to the G. T. R. board Ontario resented the way in which she was passed over, and Ontario is sore. There is little doubt about the way in which the bulk of the seats there will go. The government are losing ground every day, and we are gaining it.

"All that our men need is to understand what our real strength is. Canada is naturally Conservative. We are a united party, and it only needs that this shall be realized in order to turn out this government. I am convinced that when the moment comes we have only to go forward with enthusiasm to an assured victory, and that the days of the Laurier administration are already numbered."

RUSSIAN GOOD FAITH.

Russia seems to have added another sin to the catalogue against her. At the outset of the war, or at any rate at an early stage, the belligerents mutually agreed to establish a prisoners intelligence bureau (Furiyo Johokyoku). The organization of the Japanese bureau was explained in these columns at the time (February 21), as was also the fact that each bureau was to convey to the other full information concerning the respective prisoners, once in every ten days. The Japanese bureau, which is under the direction of Major-General Ishimoto, has carefully observed the agreement, sending regularly to Russia every ten days a detailed account of the prisoners and their condition. It has also received and distributed various articles and money sent from Russia for the prisoners. But not even once—according to the Jiji Shimpo—have the Russians kept their promise in this respect. To the present day the Japanese remain ignorant as to who of their countrymen are in Russian hands and how they are faring. Connected with this flagrant and inhuman breach of agreement is the name of the celebrated international juris consult, M. de Martens, who distinguished himself by grossly abusing his office as president of one of The Hague courts. M. de Martens' name stands below the covenant formed by the two powers for the discharge of this humane duty, which Russia has neglected. The Japanese government has more than once protested through the United States ambassador in St. Petersburg, but the protests have proved unavailing. Meanwhile hundreds of Japanese families are left in a state of agonizing suspense as to the fate of their fathers and sons. Nothing more callous could easily be imagined.

It is getting the kite on a string that makes it soar.

Year's Operations Of Pacific Cable

A Report By the Government Is Issued In Great Britain.

A Conference to Be Immediately Held Between the Various Interests.

A government white paper on the Pacific cable, recently issued in London, contains in addition to a formal statement of the money issued under the provisions of the Pacific Cable Act, an interesting report by the Pacific Cable Board, of which the following is a summary:

During the year 1903-04 the cable was maintained and remained in efficient working order, and no interruption of any kind occurred. The gross message revenue received during the year was £81,832, and the net message revenue £79,824. The number of messages and words transmitted during the year were 176,351 and 2,095,573 respectively, of which 107,747 messages and 1,226,460 words were inter-colonial. In January last the Fiji government opened telegraph communications between Suva and Levuka. The actual expenditure of the board on the service of the cable during the twelve months ended 31st of March last, amounted to £54,824, or £25,000 less than the gross receipts. As, however, the board set aside, during the year under review £35,500 as a renewal fund, and as it has also to pay an annuity of £77,544 to meet the interest on its capital and to replace the whole capital in fifty years, the actual deficit amounted to rather more than £88,000, and that sum has to be provided by the contributing governments. The renewal fund amounted to £52,000, of which £12,500 was held in spare cable. The board hesitates to make any exact forecast of its probable revenue and expenditure during the current year, but if no contingencies arise, it believes that after providing for the annuity, renewal fund and working expenses there will be a deficit of £89,810. The board believes that as one result of the construction of the cable and the competition to which it has led, the average time of transmission between Australasia and the United Kingdom has been sensibly reduced. Arrangements have been made for provisioning out-lying stations, and the board has endeavored to supply its officers with rational means of amusement. A post office and Lloyd's signal station have been instituted on Fanning island, and if a lighthouse were provided the board considers that the place would be of value to merchant vessels and the navy. The board is glad to know that a conference will immediately be held in London between the representatives of the various governments interested in the cable under the presidency of the secretary of state for the colonies, with the object of settling certain matters at issue between them, and believes that the meeting will have the effect of solving many difficulties and indirectly promoting the prosperity of the cable.

CLOSE SEASON FOR SOCKEYES

Nets Now Unlawful From August 25 to September 15th.

All fishing with sockeye nets in the waters of British Columbia is now illegal until September 15th.

As per the promise of Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries, to the salmon-canners before he left for the east, the Dominion government has established a close season in connection with the sockeye fisheries, such close season to extend annually from August 25th to September 15th, both dates inclusive. The close season applies to all parts of the province of British Columbia.

Notification of the establishment of the close season was received by Mr. W. D. Burdis, secretary of the Fraser River Canners' Association, from Mr. C. B. Sword, Dominion inspector of fisheries. The following is a copy of Mr. Sword's communication:

"An order in council has been passed providing for a close season for the use of sockeye nets from August 25th to September 15th inclusive. During this time no nets of less than seven-inch extension measurement are to be used. This order, applies to the whole of the province."

That it is the intention of the government to see to it that the provisions of the order in council are observed is evidenced by the fact that orders have been given all the fisheries' cruisers and steamers on the coast to be on the watch for the illegal use of sockeye nets until September 15th. Any offenders who are caught will be severely dealt with.

As all the canners have been anxious to secure the establishment of the close season, there is no fear that there will be any illegal fishing with cannery nets. There is, however, a chance that some fishermen not acquainted with the fact of the existence of the close season may unwittingly break the law.

During the sockeye close season fishermen will only be able to fish for spring salmon. On September 16th, however, the use of small nets is again legal, and as cohoes commence running about that time nets of less than seven-inch mesh will be lawful.

The retort count of the pack at the Fraser river canneries was completed and the returns were as follows:

	Cases.
Pound talls	8,913
Pound flats	9,932
Half-pound flats	37,880
Half-pound ovals	5,799
Squats	230
Total	62,753

In addition to the above pack there are 8,000 cases of trap fish packed on the Fraser. The grand total for the river pack therefore stands at 70,753 cases.

The count on Puget sound at the various canneries shows that the pack there only amounted to 101,289 cases of all varieties of fish.

Yukon Stage Route.—Mr. George E. Pulham, superintendent of the White Pass and Yukon winter mail service, accompanied by Mr. Cootes, the company's veterinarian, arrived from the North by the Princess May. Mr. Pulham has been in charge of the winter mail service in the Yukon since its inception in the fall of 1899. Upwards of 200 horses are required in the handling of this service. Mr. Pulham will purchase about 100 horses on his present trip, and it is safe to say that anything in the shape of horseflesh passed upon by Veterinary Surgeon Cootes will render good service when they hit the trail.

Local News.

St. Paul's Church.—This week will see the site of the old St. Paul's church, Esquimalt, clear of that edifice, workmen having been busy demolishing the building for some days past.

Discussed School Affairs.—The various intermediate grade teachers of the city met at the office of City Superintendent Eaton yesterday and conferred respecting matters affecting school work in connection with the fall school term.

Sons of England.—The annual picnic of Pride of the Island Lodge, S. O. E., was held yesterday, the rendezvous selected being a point opposite Esquimalt. The Sons of England and a number of the daughters, too, boarded the tram cars and were taken to Esquimalt, from which point boats were utilized for the camping grounds, where a very enjoyable day was spent.

Memorial Forwarded.—At a meeting of the citizens' committee having in hand the matter of pressing upon the Grand Trunk officials the advantages possessed by Victoria and Vancouver island for terminal points, held yesterday morning in the City hall, a memorial was prepared and forwarded to Charles M. Hays, the general manager of the company, at Vancouver. Mr. Hays and party are due to arrive at Vancouver today

Fleet Movements.—H. M. S. Grafton is expected back from her northern cruise on September 2nd. Then the crew will be on hand to participate in the naval sports and pageant to be given in connection with the agricultural exhibition. The Bonaventure is just now cruising along the West Coast. She was in Alberni on Wednesday, and will be back in Esquimalt on Thursday next. The Flora should arrive from Comox three days later.

Shooting Season.—The shooting season opens on Thursday next, and as usual there is sure to be a large exodus of hunters taking advantage of the first opportunity to indulge in their favorite pastime. For weeks past dogs have been trained and given runs through the woods, getting accustomed to their work and the voice of their master. The favorite locality for grouse is from Goldstream to Cobble Hill, over the Summit and the Sooke Hills, the grouse in this district being exceptionally numerous this year. The suburban train service in effect on the E. & N. railway is especially suitable for those who are only able to spare the day, it being possible to reach the scene of action early in the morning and return in the evening, the entire day being spent in the woods, the train leaving here at 6 a. m. each morning. No doubt a number wishing to be on the field the day before the season opens will proceed up the line on Wednesday, on which day trains leave the E. & N. depot at 6 and 9 a.m. and 4 p. m.

The Hinton Electric Co.—Decidedly the finest display of electric lights and appliances ever witnessed in British Columbia was that of last night, when the Hinton Electric Co. formally opened their new store and workshops on Government street. The building runs from Government clear to Broad street, is 110 x 22 feet, with basement, showroom (on ground floor) and workshop overhead. When the current was turned on it showed some 400 lights of all shades, and some of the most artistic and novel combinations one could well conceive. The fame of the firm has spread, and hence the necessity for larger premises, a more varied and complete stock and increased workshop facilities. Many of the visiting medical men, attracted by the display, were enticed to closer inspection, and willingly conceded that a more complete and up-to-date electric supply house was not to be found in Canada. Personal inspection alone will give a correct impression of the wonders of electricity as here demonstrated.

Splendid Poster.—The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company has been the recipient of many complimentary references to the poster which has just been issued to the order of the B. C. Agricultural Association, advertising the approaching fall fair at Victoria. In the opinion of experts competent to judge the merits of the work, no finer piece of lithographic work has been issued in Western Canada. It measures about 40 by 28 inches, is printed in four colors and has cleverly-drawn and striking pictorial designs. The centre piece shows a view of the race track, with trotting match in progress, and in the rear a faithful reproduction of the exhibition buildings. Supporting the centre piece is a border design showing the race horses at the gallop. The letterpress is clear and of such a character that "he who runs may read." Altogether the poster is such a one as will excellently serve its purpose—draw visitors to the fair—and at the same time bear ample testimony to the abilities of the Colonist to handle satisfactorily all classes of work which may be entrusted to its charge. The design and engraving are the works of Mr. F. W. Thomas, the Colonist lithographic artist.

DR. TELFORD TELLS ABOUT TELEGRAM

Explains His Side of Case In Connection With Suggested Assistance of Doctors

The following written statement was sent to the Province by Dr. Robert Telford, with a request for its publication:

"Re Telegram from Canadian Medical Association:

"I never at any time had any communication with the above association regarding my case. The following telegram was received by my brother on August 1:

" 'Send sworn statement your position case referred to with solicitor's opinion attached; also sworn copy your receipt. If case admits proper defence by association we will help.

(Signed) 'R. W. POWELL.'

"My brother in communication with a News-Advertiser reporter told him that the association would certainly stand by me, as I was a member in good standing, and also told him of the above telegram, hence the mistake.

"I was in jail at the time, and owing to the burden of my troubles neglected to correct the report, although I expressed my disapproval of it when it appeared. The statement in the paper re telegram has no bearing on the merits of the case, and is apparently being used by certain parties to prejudice the public.

"ROBERT TELFORD."

Mr. H. A. MacLean, deputy attorney-general of the province, will conduct the prosecution of Dr. Telford when the trial of the new famous case comes up on Thursday morning next. Mr. McLean has already conferred with the police officials, and is generally arranging matters for the conduct of the trial.

Subpoenas have been taken out for the principal witnesses, and will be served at once. All the witnesses who appeared at the preliminary hearing were bound over on their own recognizances to appear when called upon, and are in Vancouver. Several new witnesses will be called to prove certain formalities during the first hearing.

Noted Workers Among Women

Sketches of the Careers of Jessie Ackerman and Ada L. Murcutt.

A Point On Victoria Arm Has Been Named In Honor of Former Lady.

Miss Jessie Ackerman and Miss Ada L. Murcutt are women widely known as writers and lecturers, and probably have traveled more extensively than any other two women in the world. As both ladies have spent some time in Victoria, there are many in the city who will be interested in hearing of them.

Twenty-one years ago this fall Jessie Ackerman, then about twenty-four years of age, came to Victoria as she was starting out on her round-the-world missionary tour for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A young woman possessed of marked ability as a speaker and organizer, together with her personal charms and her enthusiasm in her work, she not only won the hearts of the W. C. T. U. of this city, but of the large audiences which gathered nightly in the old Methodist church on Pandora and Broad streets to listen to her eloquent addresses on various phases of the temperance question.

As the result of her week's meeting, a large number were added to the ranks of the workers; $100 was put in the treasury, and a more increased interest in the temperance cause was noted. At the close of her work Miss Ackerman gave a lecture the subject of which was, "San Francisco by Gas Light," the proceeds being her remuneration for her work. In this way all money raised during her meetings was left with the organization for which she worked, for the benefit of local work. While in the city Miss Ackerman was the guest of Mrs. J. W. Williams. On a bright October afternoon a party of young people, now grown to staid matrons and plodding business men, took Miss Ackerman for an outing to the ever-popular Gorge. Landing at a point on the right-hand above the Craigflower bridge, the party then named, and have ever since designated, the spot as Ackerman Point. It would perhaps be difficult to find a traveler whose name would give greater honor to the spot, for since that pleasant October afternoon twenty years ago Miss Ackerman has made four trips around the world, has visited fifty countries, and almost all the capitals of the world. She has had the unique experience of leaving seaports, and, in native costume, traveled far into the interior, living with the people and accommodating herself to their customs and usages, that she might get in close contact with the great masses. She has visited the Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, circumnavigated the islands of Australia, traveled in the jinrickishaw of Japan, across the island habited by what is known as the "hairy men", visited the camp of the Russian convicts at Saghallan, and across Korea, overland; has traveled up the Yangtzse in China, the Khaigae Pass in India, and through the Transvaal in Africa, and come in contact with the potentates and leading people of these countries.

Miss Ackerman's four trips around the world have been in the interests of humanity, having for many years been connected with the work of the W. C. T. U., which she has organized in fifty countries. And she is now making a fifth trip in the interest of newspaper and magazine work, being a brilliant and valued contribuaor to Madame.

Miss Ackerman has given much time and study to the social and industrial conditions of the countries through which she has traveled, and her extensive travels and splendid opportunity for observations have given her a thorough knowledge of woman's work in many different countries. Miss Ackerman is one of the cabinet heads of the American National Council of Women, and was recently a delegate to the national Sunday school convention held at Winnipeg.

Miss Ada L. Murcutt, whose adventures as a traveler are more interesting than fiction, was a much more recent visitor to Victoria. Five years ago she, too, visited this city in the interests of the W. C. T. U., holding a series of meetings in the First Presbyterian church, Pandora street. Her brightness and vivacity inspired all who came in contact with her. At the completion of her work here, which was at the time of the plebicite campaign, Miss Murcutt went to the Kootenay country, organizing in Rossland, Kaslo, Slocan, Greenwood and at other points.

Australian born, of English parentage, Miss Murcutt is a typical Englishwoman in appearance, tall, well built, with a natural freedom of carriage. She began her life work and travels after graduating from Melbourne University, and has twice gone around the world, organizing, and in ten years has not spent two consecutive Sundays in one place. At one time a trip of 1,000 miles across the heart of Australia on horseback, with only one man as escort; at another time Miss Murcutt accompanied a friend—who, by the way, was a niece of Charles Dickens—who was going in to her husband at the Coolgardie mines in Australia. These mines are situated in the midst of a sandy waste, which, previous to the discovery of gold, was considered a worthless desert. Here the temperature was often, at midnight, 123. And the galvanized walls of the houses—for not a stick of timber grew there—were so hot that to put one's hands on them meant to blister them. The scarcity of water was such that Miss Murcutt says: "I was allowed only three-fourths of a cup for toilet purposes, and that had to be saved and used again and again until absolutely muddy. That experience has stayed by me, for now I find myself pouring out in the basin only enough water to dip my hands in; and if I see a running faucet, unconsciously I turn it off." When once asked if she traveled unarmed, Miss Murcutt laughingly replied, "Firearms and mice are the only things I fear. If I knew fear I could not have taken the journeys I have."

Miss Murcutt's travels have largely been in the interests of the W. C. T. U. and the Woman's Franchise Association, from which she branched out into sociological subjects, at one time spending six weeks in the Whitechapel district, studying sociological questions, on which she has written largely.

These two eminent women have now entered the field of fraternal work amongst women, having been appointed by the Supreme Hive Ladies of the Maccabees of the World to carry the work of the order into Europe.

Miss Murcutt, who attended the recent Supreme Hive review at Detroit, has returned to England, where Miss Ackerman has been addressing large public meetings in the interest of Maccabeeism, to inaugurate the work. Miss Ackerman will occupy the position of supreme commander, and Miss Murcutt supreme record keeper of the National Hive of Great Britain, and will work under the supervision of the Supreme Hive officers. Great care will be exercised in the selection of members, and no certificate will be issued until 1,000 benefit members have been secured, which will insure the work being practically self-supporting from the commencement. With two such eminent workers to plant the standard of so popular an organization cannot but result in great success for the order in Great Britain. And in this connection doubtless the many warm personal friends of both Miss Ackerman and Miss Murcutt will hear of them more frequently than the opportunities of the past have afforded.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 82

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180 ACRES,

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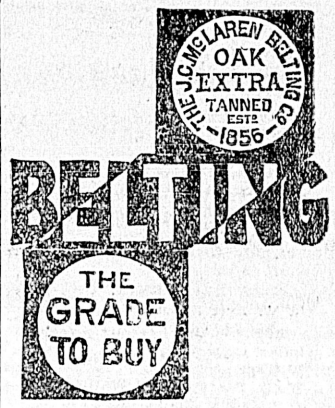

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SPECIAL PRICES
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Very good quality, choice patterns, reg. 75c, now 40c

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We have bargain tables which you should not fail to take advantage of, consisting of China and Glassware, the cost being entirely ignored in remarking them.
We are closing out our fine assortment of Pictures at prices from.....$1.10 to $1.50 Regular $2.00 to $3.00.
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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.
News Stand, Clarendon Hotel.
News Stand, Leland Hotel.

THE VISIT OF THE MEDICOS.

About 250 members of the Canadian Medical Association, which has been holding its annual convention in the city of Vancouver, have visited Victoria. They have been warmly welcomed by the local members of the medical fraternity and the citizens generally. The hospitalities extended to them were of the usual order in cases where bodies of representative men coming to the Province and the city are concerned. The Provincial Government, the Mayor of Victoria and the Tourist Association joined in the reception, and we believe that everything reasonable was done to make the stay of the visitors as pleasant as possible. Every opportunity was afforded, which time permitted, to see the city of Victoria and its immediate surroundings, the attractions of which were duly appreciated. The official reception by the Government in the Government buildings last evening was well attended by representative citizens. A great many persons in the city were known to the medical men in their former homes in the Eastern part of Canada, and naturally mutual pleasure was experienced in renewing old acquaintances, a fact which added much to the interest which the visitors felt in coming to Victoria, most of them for the first time. Altogether the benefits and pleasures incident to the occasion were reciprocal, and much good must result from the favorable impressions carried away by our guests, who will be always welcome back.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS RE A TERMINUS.

It is understood that a special committee appointed for the purpose have prepared to be submitted to Mr. Hays upon his arrival in Vancouver a memorial with respect to certain matters affecting the selection of a terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific on the Pacific Coast. No doubt a good many facts have been set forth with respect to the advantages to be derived from at least one of terminii being located between the 48th and 51st parallel in order to secure a share of the carrying trade that at present exists, and that is likely to increase in rapid progression during the next twenty-five years. Of course, the directorate of the Grand Trunk Pacific being business men and railway experts know their own business best. They have no doubt paid a great deal of attention to the conditions which exist on this coast, and in the matter of through traffic and general transportation possibly do not require any suggestions as to the best point at which to secure the most favorable conditions. Nevertheless there are matters of a local character to which their attention may not have been called, or which would not come within their own unaided observations. We referred yesterday to several considerations which would affect the selection of a more southerly terminus than the one which is generally supposed to be in contemplation. Apart from the question of foreign traffic altogether, there are certain of such considerations that might be dealt with specifically.

Two things in the way of international traffic affect the situation in a peculiar way, the importance of which has not been sufficiently dwelt upon. The great future resource of British Columbia in its relation to the Northwest is fruit growing. The industry is developing in a manner which few persons realize. Another fact which is not sufficiently understood is that the present Northwest market for our fruit is not Winnipeg, but the country about Calgary, as far east as Regina and as far north as Edmonton. In other words it is the country which will be tributary in a special sense to the Grand Trunk Pacific if it pierces the Rocky mountains through Yellowhead Pass. The Edmonton country in particular will be our nearest and best market. When fully developed it will take a tremendous quantity of both fruit and lumber. It is the country which the Grand Trunk Pacific with a southern terminus will best serve with our products of whatever nature. In regard to the trade of that country it would outdistance the C. P. R. in point of competition for service and rates. That, we think, is a statement which will not be contradicted. In our opinion it is a most important factor in the situation, more especially when we consider the country north and east of Edmonton, which stands in the practically the same relation to this portion of the coast. By the time the Grand Trunk Pacific is built to the western terminus, say in six or eight years, if not in five, the fruit industry on Vancouver island and the New Westminster district will be sufficient to ensure without any reasonable doubt from one to two cars daily throughout the fruit season, with the probability of very much larger shipments later on. Then again the lumber trade will offer large traffic daily. This is a traffic that would not be available for a railway with a terminus on the northern coast; but would go by way of the C. P. R. exclusively. In addition to that is the incidental local traffic in other lines, such as lime, cement, canned salmon from our traps, paper, refined products of the mines, etc., etc. Of return freight we have not yet considered the possibilities of the flour trade to the Orient. So far, California, Oregon and Washington have monopolized that; but with direct connection with the wheat fields of the Edmonton country we could import wheat and grind it here. The advantage we would have over the southern wheat fields in that respect is the quality of the wheat. That has not heretofore entered into the C. P. R. business on account of the long haul from Manitoba, but it is certain to come. Such a trade could be carried on at Port Simpson, but not so advantageously as here. We believe the subject of purely interprovincial trade to be developed from this point is well worthy of the consideration of the management of the Grand Trunk Pacific; and as they are after business we believe it will have their serious consideration.

A QUESTION OF HOSPITALITY.

The mention of a matter which some days ago appeared in the Vancouver Province in connection with the Board of Trade excursion to which the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine and his party were invited, has just been brought to our attention. We quote the article in full, as follows. The article says:

The hospitality of the Victoria Board of Trade is of a truly wonderful order, said a Vancouverite who returned at noon today from the capital. It is not, however, he continued, of a variety likely to excite the envy of other communities on this coast. The brand of generosity of the Victoria board is peculiar to the insular city, and may it ever remain so. It is not generally known in Vancouver that a slight was put upon Burrard's representative in the Dominion Parliament by the Victorians, but such is a fact. It would be charitable to assume that it was the result of neglect, but the facts render that view hardly tenable. On Wednesday last Mr. R. G. Macpherson left this city a member of the party of Hon. Mr. Prefontaine. The next day the Minister of Marine was invited by the Victoria Board of Trade to an excursion on the steamer Princess Victoria. All his party, with the exception of Mr. Macpherson, were invited. The plea of oversight can hardly be allowed. The matter is a small one, and coming from the quarter it does, should not cause more than a feeling of regret that a British Columbia city should adopt such tactics.

The circumstances in connection with the foregoing have been represented to us as follows: An invitation was sent to the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine in Ottawa, which invitation included himself and party. It was not known at the time who would form his party; but, as usual in such cases, the Minister had the right to ask whom he chose to accompany him on board. No tickets of invitation were sent to any other members of parliament than Messrs. Riley, Earle and Ralph Smith, the latter being representative of the district outside of Victoria, and very much interested in the purpose of the excursion. It is understood that Mr. R. G. Macpherson and Mr. Kelly came over with Hon. Mr. Prefontaine from Vancouver. At the time, however, that fact was not known to the members of the committee who had charge of the invitations, which, by the way, had all been previously issued, and other members of the Board of Trade who may have been aware would probably conclude, if they thought about it at all, that Mr. Macpherson had been invited. His name, therefore, was never considered by any one, so that it was neither due to a "slight" nor to "neglect." Mr. Prefontaine, had he desired Mr. Macpherson to accompany him on the excursion as a member of his party, which he apparently was from Vancouver, had a perfect right to invite him, and, considering it from the etiquette point of view, it must be assumed that he did not desire him to accompany him on that particular occasion, or otherwise the invitation would have been extended. We are assured by those who had charge of the issuing of tickets that if the fact of Mr. Macpherson being in town and without an invitation from the Minister with whom he came to Victoria had been brought to their attention, they would have been only too glad to have shown him that courtesy. It is to be regretted that Mr. Macpherson or Mr. Kelly should have felt slighted. It is not the reputation of Victorians, in a public capacity at least, to be inhospitable, and on this particular it was farthest from their desire. In the circumstances, therefore, we do not see what ground there is for complaint, and certainly the remarks of the Province are as uncalled for as they are in bad taste. They are not justified by anything in the past experience of public men in so far as their treatment by the citizens of Victoria is concerned, and can have but one result and that is to unnecessarily stir up bad feeling where none should exist.

THE SCOTTISH ECCLESIASTICAL CRISIS.

In connection with the decision of the House of Lords in the United Free Church of Scotland case, which has created such a sensation, especially in Scotch church circles, we have received a manifesto of the Scottish Home Rule Association addressed to the people of Scotland. As our readers are aware, the decision deprives the Free Church of the control of property amounting in value to about five million pounds and hands over what represents, to use the exact language of the manifesto, "the pious accumulations of 67 years to 24 ministers, for the most part the poorest and most ignorant of all our pastors." The manifesto remarks that the decision throws out in bold relief the degraded condition of unhappy Scotland under the incorporating union of 1707," and it further remarks that "this union which was passed in spite of the protest of the people of Scotland by a few bribed traitors, was never meant to be kept by England, and she soon let the Scots know what their English rulers could do to them." This and much more of the same kind, is laid before the people of Scotland for their consideration. In fact they use a phrase which appears to be epidemic and in that particular application to have originated at Ottawa. It refers to the English people as "foreigners." In reviewing the facts of the case it says that "a fraction of the most narrow minded and bigoted of the Free Church have set themselves to defy the irresistible ties of modern religious thought, a silent, far-reaching reformation, which will rejuvenate religion in Scotland. The majority after years of patient toil trying to convince those bigots of the necessity of a change, and the waste of energy in the divisions where no real difference in doctrine and discipline was apparent, at last decline to be further dictated to by this small irreconcilable body, and entered into a Presbyterian union with their brethren and became the united Free Church of Scotland. The small body evoked the law, and the highest courts in Scotland decided against them unanimously, for the Court of Session is both a Court of Law and of Equity. This court, moreover, was manned by Scottish judges, who knew the whole case in all its bearings. The small body carries their case 400 miles away from the country and pleads before foreign judges—five are Englishmen, one is Irish, and one Scotch, but none are Presbyterian. This foreign court upsets the unanimous judgment of the highest courts in Scotland, and that on an exclusively Scottish question. The people who would tamely submit to such injustice are unworthy of any form of freedom."

It is evident that the Scottish framers of the manifesto in question have not lost the use of the language which characterized their theological discussions of several centuries ago, and it is also evident that a very old question is to be revived in Scotland in a very energetic fashion. One would imagine that the Law Lords in Westminster Hall would decide the question upon the legal merits of the case apart from any question of nationality or religion, but it would appear that whatever the merits of the case are, the defeated party in Scotland, which represents, of course, the great majority of the churches, think that, to have had justice, the majority of the judges should have been Presbyterian and Scotchmen. This was in order that the case might have been surrounded by the proper local atmosphere which it seems was absent. We can hardly conceive in this country how it is that a qualified judge could be influenced in questions of law by considerations of either nationality or religion, but, of course, it may be true that the lack of a local or historical knowledge of the case would account for English judges taking a view opposed to the decisions of the Scottish courts. At this distance it is very difficult to understand the question in all its bearings. The Scottish Home Rule Association thinks the remedy for all such situations as those arising out of the peculiar relations of the union of 1707 lies in a measure of Home Rule similar perhaps to what we have in Canada, in which local matters and matters affecting private rights would be exclusively relegated to local parliaments in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. No doubt that is the true solution of the political situation in Great Britain. It has always been regarded as anomalous, if not preposterous, that in a House of Commons with 605 representatives, weighed down with the responsibilities of the affairs of a great Empire, should have also to deal with the most trivial matters affecting local interests in all parts of the country. The manifesto states specifically that the remedy is "to go back to the proposals of our patriotic ancestors in the Parliament of 1707, Fletcher of Saltoun, Lockhard of Carnwath, and Lord Belhaven, who earnestly desired a union with England on federal lines, the same as is now advocated under the modern phrase, 'Home Rule All Round.' There is no feeling in Scotland antagonistic to England. What we feel would be good for us would be equally good for the other component parts of the United Kingdom." This is very good doctrine, although in view of the sentiments previously quoted, the alleged lack of antagonism to England might be questioned. The decision of the Law Lords is certainly one which justifies the spirited and universal discussion to which it has given rise. There is a unanimity of opinion, whatever may be the strictly legal aspect of the case, that the effect is absurd and anomalous. It also opens wide the door to questions which most people would like to see forever closed. If it should become a precedent, as it undoubtedly must, many other interesting cases are likely to arise as a consequence. The Speaker, in commenting no the case, says: "It is not surprising that this decision has made a good many persons curious as to the nature of the trust deeds of some English religious societies. For the moment all the efforts of the Free Churchman to liberalize their theology and adjust their position to circumstances are penalized, and the House of Lords overruling native decisions, has fortified and established what some persons will call an iron fidelity to tradition, and others an unenlightened atavism."

What is to be done under the circumstances is a difficult problem. The Spectators thinks, for instance, that there are only two courses for the Free Church to pursue. One is to surrender their property and trust to the extraordinary liberality of their members to replace it without delay, and the other is to approach the victors with a prayer for moderation and compromise. Those who understand the Scotch character would hesitate to recommend either of these courses to the "enlightened majority." We think, without pretending to know very much about the subject, that the only course left open to pursue is for the Imperial Parliament to pass remedial legislation. There are certain delicate and difficult considerations in connection with even that course, but Premier Balfour, being a Scotchman himself, will no doubt be equal to the responsibilities of the situation.

CANADIAN MERCHANT MARINE.

The days of the wooden ships are not yet over although it looked for a time as though they were soon to depart. In the list of shipping for 1903, just issued by the Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries, there is an interesting table in which the story of the wooden ship is told. The figures are not carried further back than 1874 so that it is impossible to institute a comparison with the old days when ship building was one of the principal industries of the maritime coast. In 1874, however, there were 6,930 ships with a total tonnage of 1,158,363. In 1879 the number of ships had increased to 7,471, and the tonnage to 1,333,000. Since then there has been a steady decline until the year 1898, when the number of ships was 6,434 and the tonnage 693,782. The actual number of ships has increased, but the tonnage has been slightly reduced since that time. In 1903 there were 7,020 ships on the registered list with a tonnage of 683,147. Estimating the value of the ships at $30 per ton, which is perhaps rather conservative, the total capital represented is $20,494,000. New vessels in British Columbia are estimated in value at about $100 per ton.

The Provinces chiefly affected by the decline are New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Port after port which formerly figured in the registered shipping has ceased to build. Here and there, adds an Eastern exchange, there are reminders of what used to be. The "Canada," of Windsor, N. S., still contributes 1,227 tons to the total registered tonnage. It is probably well up to, if not the largest wooden ship afloat. There are also in the Maritime Provinces a considerable number of vessels of over 1,000 tons, but most of them date from the "eighties," and as they are sold or broken up no new craft take their places. It is unnecessary to add that iron and steel have replaced wood for building large vessels and those ports that have only wood to depend upon have had to drop out of the ship building business. It will only be, says the Montreal Gazette, when Canadians are able to use steel as effectively as they once used wood that the old state of affairs can be restored. The wood is, and will continue to be, a building material for the smaller class of ships for coasting, fishing, etc. The building of steel and iron boats will no doubt be an industry of the future on the Pacific coast. There will be products, not depending upon swift despatch, which can be carried most cheaply in sailing vessels, and the latter for many years to come, if not for all time, will remain a factor in the shipping trade. For instance, coal, canned salmon, lumber, pig iron, steel ingots, pig lead, pulp and paper, blister copper, and other heavy articles will be the exports from British Columbia, which probably for a long time to come can be carried long distances to best advantage in sailing vessels. Indeed, for this purpose wooden bottoms, until the iron and steel industry is inaugurated on a large scale, will serve a purpose. The use of steel is already bringing Ontario well forward among the ship building Provinces, it having turned out for the Great Lakes trade an aggregate of over 3,000 tons. It is interesting to note that in the new shipping added to the Dominion last year British Columbia stood third in the number of vessels and in the amount of tonnage. The table is as follows:

	No.	Tonnage.
Nova Scotia	135	12,907
Ontario	71	10,719
New Brunswick	24	1,708
Quebec	31	1,076
British Columbia	56	3,494
Prince Edward Island	6	171
Manitoba	5	248

At $50 per ton the estimated value of new ships would amount to about $1,500,000. Since 1894 British Columbia has begun to stand well up in the list. In that year she was sixth; in 1896 she was fourth; in 1898 first, both in regard to number of vessels and tonnage; in 1899 third; in 1900 fourth; in 1901 second, in 1902 third. Owing to the increased cost of labor on this coast the actual expenditure in British Columbia is much greater than in the Maritime Provinces.

FROM THE BRITISH COLONIST 1859.

Monday, August 29.

The memorial of the British inhabitants of Victoria to Her Majesty's government in relation to San Juan has been very numerously signed, considering the limited time between the meeting and the sailing of the Forward. Over 200 signatures were attached to it up to Saturday afternoon, when it was placed in the hands of His Excellency the Governor to be forwarded to England. Had it been circulated through the town and country, the number of signatures would have been largely increased. Want of space induces us to defer its publication until our next issue.

We have time and again referred to the necessity for disarming the Indians. Yesterday over at the Songish village an occurrence took place showing the danger which is incurred by allowing savages to have firearms in their possession. Two gentlemen passing one of their houses saw an Indian threatening to shoot a squaw. They attempted to stop him, when he turned and snapped a revolver, first at one and then at the other, but it failing to go off, he instantly decamped.

Much anxiety has been expressed by the wives and friends of those who left here under Major Downie, on the Island Queen, for Queen Charlotte's Island, as to the safety and the success of the expedition, inasmuch as a man-of-war was not sent up with the expedition for their protection. The boundary dispute, which caused the detention of all the fleet here, having subsided, we learn that the government will despatch a man-of-war to Queen Charlotte forthwith.

A GARDEN FETE!

The following fierce invective appeared in a local paper yesterday, and as a fitting rebuke to the wretched reporter's "miserable lie," it is given that publicity which its lack of common decency would not otherwise warrant.—Ed.

To the Eidtor—It must be hard times, indeed, with the management of the Colonist, as they seem to have dispensed with the services of the reportorial staff, depending for the budget of local news upon the vivid imagination of the editor and the back numbers of the Times. Surely there can be no truth in the rumor that owing to the recent extraordinary drain upon the provincial treasury to meet the election expenses in Lillooet that the "pap" would not "go round," and as a consequence the editor-in-chief of your morning contemporary has had to assume the manifold duties of the "whole push"? If so, we are prepared to pity rather than censure him for the garbled and untruthful notices of the church garden party, which were properly advertised in the Times and by hand bills for Thursday last, but in the Colonist for Wednesday. This typographical error having been brought to the editor's notice he forthwith proceeded to acquaint all and sundry with the news in the morning issue of 25th that the event had taken place. Elaborating upon the beauty of the scene, the gaily bedecked booths, with their toothsome dainties eagerly bought up by the crowds attending, and with prophetic irony announcing that the management reported a largely augmented treasury as the result, while as a matter of fact at that time no apparent preparations had been made for the fete, which did not take place till a day later. That very many friends remained at home or made other arrangements for Thursday evening owing to this miserable lie of the Colonist may be a slight tribute to the circulation of that paper, but it is poor compensation to the ladies whose efforts would otherwise have been much more fully appreciated by the attendance of the many friends of the cause who desired to be present.

R. G. H.

August 26, 1904.

SCOTLAND'S CHURCH CRISIS.

Undoubtedly the startling decision of the House of Lords which declares that a couple of dozen ministers in the Highlands are the legal custodians of a proportion of the wealth of the churches of Scotland will form a leading topic of conversation for some time to come. It will be of special concern to Canadian Presbyterians, who, in the matter of union, showed the way to the churches in Scotland, and are thus peculiarly interested in the most remarkable result which has arisen in consequence. Others, not connected with Presbyterianism, are interested on account of the vast issues involved. A cable despatch says that $10,000,000 of cash has passed into the control of twenty-four irreconcilables, besides the churches themselves.

To understand the situation it is necessary to review briefly the history of religion in Scotland. At present there are five Presbyterian churches with well marked points of difference. These are the Established, the United Free, the Free, the Reformed and the "Auld Licht," this last familiar to readers of Barrie's charming "Idylls." The Established Church of Scotland is the oldest of the churches, and was founded in the fourth century. The doctrine is Protestant and Evangelical, following the teachings of Augustine and Calvin. The church recognizes the equal episcopacy of all presbyters, and the congregations are ruled by boards of elders or presbyters elected for life from the church members. These are known as sessions. Above them are presbyters, each with jurisdiction over a certain number of sessions, and over the presbyteries is the synod. The final authority is the assembly, which is summoned by royal warrant.

FREE CHURCH BEFORE THE UNION.

The Free Church, before the union, rejected state control. It originated as a protest against the abuses of the Patronage Act, passed in 1712, which deprived congregations of the right to choose their own ministers and placed the "livings" in the hands of the lairds of the districts. The Broad Churchmen were the dominant party in the Church of Scotland during the eighteenth century, and these were favorable to the patronage system. In the beginning of the present century, however, the Evangelicals became the dominant party, and at once attempted to enforce the popular rights. Therefore the General Assembly of 1834 passed the Veto Act, which declared that no minister should be inflicted on any congregation against its wish. Then began a conflict between the civil and evangelical courts, which reached the House of Lords, and was decided in 1847 by that body declaring the right of civil courts to review the proceedings of the church courts. This was the signal for the disruption which resulted in the founding of the Free Church by 474 ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers. The heroism of these men and their followers is a cherished memory of Scottish Presbyterianism. The utmost self-denial had to be practiced by ministers and flocks alike for several trying years, but in the end they firmly established the Free Church as one of the greatest religious influences in Scotland.

TWO OTHER SECEDERS.

The United Presbyterian Church, the union of which to the Free Church was the cause of the famous lawsuit just settled, was itself a composite body founded in 1847 by the union of the Secession and Relief churches. The Secession Church was a volcanic fragment of the Established Church, founded for the reasons which led to the establishment of the Free Church but a century earlier. It was led by seven stalward ministers, who rejected the patronage theory, and went off to worship in their own way. When the Secession joined the Relief Church in 1847 it had 334 congregations. The Relief Church was founded to obtain relief from the intolerable conditions of the Patronage Act also, but differed from the Free Church and Secessionist Church sufficiently to form a church of its own.

The United Free Church of Scotland was formed by the union of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The union was first proposed in 1863 by the latter. A majority of the former church favored the amalgamation, but Dr. Begg led a stout minority and succeeded after ten years' discussion. The majority, however, were able to pass a compromise measure, which permitted congregations to call ministers from either denomination. In 1894 the movement was revived, and in 1900 the Free Church decided for union by a vote of 557 to 58, taken on October 31. The ceremony of union was a picturesque one. The supreme court of each church met separately at the same hour, and marched in procession through the streets of Edinburgh, intermingling on the way. Together they entered a large temporary hall and ratified the acts of union. The twenty-four ministers who have just won such a victory in the House of Lords are the survivors of the fifty-eight who refused to unite on that historic occasion.

THE VICTORIOUS TWENTY-FOUR.

The victorious twenty-four declined to enter the union on the ground that it involved the surrender of the principles of national religion, for the United Presbyterian Church was opposed to establishment; and also of the Confession of Faith, which was qualified in the United Free Church by two declatory acts, and largely nullified by a change of formula. These opinions were exactly those held by all in the Free Church in 1843, and therefore the remnant insisted that the majority was abandoning its earlier principles in entering the union. The union took place, however, and the protesting clergymen were expelled and forbidden the use of Free Church buildings and funds. Now the House of Lords declares that the dissidents are right, and, so far as can be learned, vests in them the estate of the Free Church before the union—the churches and manses and the $10,000,000 in property or assets. This may lead to a reconsideration of the union, for it is absurd to suppose that 575 congregations will go empty handed, leaving as many churches and $10,000,000 to twenty-four ministers and their small following.

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Local News.

Road Tax.—There were a couple of summonses issued for police court yesterday morning, the parties invited to appear before the magistrate being defaulting road-tax payers. They had settled with the collector in the meantime and the cases were withdrawn.

Street Paving.—It is expected that the work of paving that portion of Government street lying between Courtney and Humboldt street will be completed in about four weeks. A considerable amount of rock has been encountered and this has retarded operations somewhat.

Firewater Frantics. — Three West Coast Indians were gathered in by the police yesterday afternoon on the water front at Store street, frantically intoxicated. They were brought to the lockup in the patrol wagon and soon after their arrival resumed their normal tranquility.

Gunnery Classes. — The school of instruction for the benefit of members of the Fifth Regiment anxious to gain further knowledge in gunnery will close in the course of a fortnight. This has now been in progress for some months, and has been regularly attended by quite a number of local militiamen, who are all reported to have got along splendidly. Following the classes there will be an examination conducted by Lieut.-Col. English.

Laying Foundation Stone.—On Tuesday, August 30th, at 6 p. m., the foundation stone of St. Paul's, Esquimalt, will be relaid by Mrs. Pooley. Although there will be practically nothing in the way of ceremony or function all who are interested are invited to attend. The former stone was laid exactly thirty-eight years ago on August 30th, 1866, and containd a copy of th Colonist of that date. The new stone will contain copies of both the Colonist and Times.

Hazelton Hospital.—The new hospital erected at Hazelton by the combined contributions of the Methodist church, the provincial government and local subscriptions, is approaching completion, according to word brought by the Danube. The building is 43 x 34 feet in dimensions, two and a half stories high and with an extension of 18 x 20 feet in the rear. A wide verandah runs along the whole front, with a balcony 12 x 14 feet at the second storey. Inside there are four public and three private wards, with fifteen beds, which number could be doubled without crowding.

Fall Fair Funds.—The following subscriptions have been collected for prizes for the best display of fruit, commercial varieties, packed for market in standard packages: L. Goodacre, $10; W. C. Grant, $5; R. H. Swinerton, $5; H. B. Thompson, $5; B. C. Land & Investment Agency, $5; F. B. Pemberton, $5; cash, $1; cash, $1; Friends, $2.50; J. A. Sayward, $20; A. W. Jones $2. Additional subscriptions to the general fund are as follows: The Colonist P. & P. Co., $5; J. Patterson, Vernon hotel, $5; H. E. Newton, $10; A. W. Bridgman, $2.50; R. C. Davies, Poodle Dog, $5; Messrs. Shotbolt & Horne, $5; Mrs. M. J. G. White, Balmoral hotel, $2; R. P. Butchart, $10.

Held up Mine.—Bandits held up the famous Mattie claim, one of the richest in all Nome, at 1 o'clock on the morning of August 17th, and took up ten riffles of the sluice boxes, securing between $3,000 and $4,000 worth of gold dust. Particulars of the robbery, one of the most daring in Nome, were received by the steamship Victoria, which arrived on the Sound Friday. Joseph Schubert, the engineer in charge of the steam hoist, was felled to the ground by a sandbag, his hands tied behind him, thre towels tied around his face and head, and his feet were also bound with rope. He was unconscious from the effect of the blow for probably half and hour.

Signal Hill Guns.—The approaching installation of two immense 9.2 guns on Signal hill is arousing considerable interest among members of the Royal Artillery at Work Point barracks. This is the largest ordnance that has been used on fortifications in the west, and it will be placed in a position commanding the approach to the straits both from the Gulf and Pacific ocean. Teams from the Royal Artillery now at Work Point barracks will be drilled in handling the guns. Some practical training will be required. The report, when the guns are fired, will be very heavy. It was because of this fact that St. Paul's church, which was siuated in the neighborhood of Signal hill, was removed the other day.

W. C. T. U. Convention.—An excellent programme for both the business and platform meetings of the W. C. T. U. convention to be held in this city September 6th to 8th has been prepared. The various committees have arrangements well under way and everything tends toward an interesting and profitable gathering. The business sessions which will be held morning and afternoon of each day, as well as the evening platform meetings, will be open to the public. All of the meetings will be held in the Congregational church, where luncheon will be served by the ladies of that church. Friday afternoon will take place the opening of the new W. C. T. U. home, which has been erected on North Pembroke street, near the Jubile Hospital. The music for the convention meetings will be furnished by the choir of the Congregational church assisted by prominent soloists.

Fish Hatcheries.—A Washington despatch to the Seattle Post-Inteligencer says: "It is said at the state department that there is no intention of entering into a formal international agreement through Great Britain with British Columbia respecting the establishment of fish hatcheries in the waters common to the state of Washington and to British Columbia. But the state department about four months ago did address itself to the British government on this subject, with the purpose of securing uniformity of regulations and the adoption of similar methods of breeding and fish protection on either side of the contiguous waters of Washington and British Columbia. Senator Foster, of Washington, is particularly active in these exchanges, and it is expected that without any formal international agreement, by common treatment of fish hatcheries problems, satisfactory protection can be had for the salmon and the fisheries in that section restored to their former state of prosperity."

Excursion to Ladysmith.—Today the steamer Iroquois will take an excursion to Ladysmith, calling at Mayne island, Ganges and Fulford harbor.

Postponed.—The contemplated moonlight excursion of the I. O. O. F. lodges to the Gorge has been indefinitely postponed.

Lecture on Faith-Healing.—Rev. Dr. Campbell will give a short lecture this evening at the First Presbyterian church on "Faith-Healing. Is it a Fact or a Delusion? What Is the Relation of Physicians to This So-Called Cure for All the Ills of Life?"

Position Filled.—It is understood the office of deputy registrar of the County court of Victoria, rendered vacant by the death of the late Arthur Keast has been filled by the appointment of Raymond B. Punnett, of the clerical staff in the Land Registry office.

A Beneficial Trip.—Sheriff Richards returned yesterday from a trip to Harrison Hot Springs much improved in health. He intends, however, to spend another couple of weeks with the curative waters, leaving about the first of next month.

Edison Reopens.—After having been closed for several months the Edison, the vaudeville theatre on Yates street, will reopen its doors on Monday under the management of Walter Kellogg. With the reopening of the Edison Victoria will possess no less than five such popular amusement houses.

The Boxer Bell.—The great iron bell taken from a point in China during the Boxer troubles of five years ago, and presented to Beacon Hill Park by Lieut. Macdonald, is being placed upon a pedestal in the park. It is a great curiosity and will prove quite an attraction to visitors.

Spiritual Lecture.—A cordial welcome is extended to all seekers after spiritual truth to attend a spiritual lecture followed by tests given on flowers or other articles placed on the rostrum this evening at 8 o'clock in K. of P. hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, under the direction of Mrs. Reese.

The Grafton's Refit.—The information in the news columns Thursday night that H. M. S. Grafton will leave this station for Chatham to refit and commission is incorrect. As a matter of fact the ship will pay off and re-commission at Esquimalt at the beginning of the year and will remain on this station for another period.

Jap Immigration.—Dr. Fagan, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, and H. Bullock-Webster, superintendent of provincial police, will tomorrow confer with Dr. Montizambert with reference to the further inspection of Japanese landing here. They will press for inspection with reference to trochoma particularly, which is made a basis for rejection by the United States immgraton authorities.

Indians Return.—Forty Columbia river fishing boats, filled with Indians returning from the Fraser, arrived at the Songhees' reserve on Friday evening. In each was an Indian family. All have pitched their tents on the reservation, and will await the arrival of others before proceeding across the boundary. They are West Coast Indians. Before returning home they will visit the Washington hop fields.

Permanent Walks.—Many of the larger pieces of permanent sidewalks in various portions of the city have been completed and tomorrow the north side of Cormorant street will be completed. The city engineer has received instructions to proceed with the work of laying a permanent sidewalk on the east side of Government street, from Cormorant to Pandora, in front of the premises of Tai Yune & Co.

Indian Chief's Funeral.—Capt. Oliver of the steamer Nell, reports that he attended the funeral of Robert Bell, the late Indian chief of the Bella Bella tribe, who killed himself through exploding powder in a barrel across which he threw himself. He states that the Indians in the northern village were greatly excited over the incident, and were anxious to preserve the remains of the old man in order that those of the tribe away on ushing excursions might be on hand for the burial ceremonies. In this, however, tney were disappointed.

Socialist Lecture.J. C. Watters, Victoria Socialist candidate for the forthcoming Dominion elections, will address a meeting in Crystal Theatre this evening at 8 o'clock, on "Things That Were Not Said at the Liberal Rally. The Position of Minister Prefontaine and Others From the Labor Point of View." On Tuesday evening next George H. Goebel national organizer of the Socialist party of the United States, will deliver a lecture in the Crystal Theatre on the labor problem. Admission is free to all at these meetings.

Fine Electrical Display.—Pedestrians on Government street yesterday evening were attracted as is a moth to a flame by the remarkable electric display made by the Hinton Electric Company, Limited, at their new premises, just below Shakespeare's jewelry store. The interior of the store was a perfect mass of light, reflected from the myriad of vari-colored incandescent globes most artistically arranged in the novel ornamental fixtures which the firm makes a specialty of handling. The window design was also cleverly designed, the art of the window dresser being utilized to the best advantage. An orchestra, supplied by Messrs. Waitt & Co., discoursed, much to the enjoyment of the crowd who thronged the premises all evening.

Yukon Case in London.—At the City of London court, Colonel J. H. Pattison, D. S. O., sued the White Pass and Yukon railway to recover £17 18s. improperly demanded as payment for personal luggage. Colonel Pattison said he and a friend named Rawson traveled in March, 1903, from White Horse to Dawson by the defendants' sleigh route. Excess luggage amounted to $86—a rate of twenty pence per pound. On the return journey, when informed that luggage would not be weighed, another $86 was charged. He now demands the return of the latter payment, and thought it only right that the British public should know how they were likely to be treated in the Yukon district. The defence claimed that the money was not paid to the defendants, but to one of its subsidiary companies. Railways and conveyances in the Yukon were owned by four different companies, each registered in various countries abroad, because no Englishman or English company was allowed to hold land in the Yukon. Judge Lumley Smith said that the defendant company appeared to exist for the purpose of dodging the laws of the various countries where the four companies were registered—the United States, British Columbia and Canada. He reserved his decision.

FOUND

In order to facilitate the return to their owners of articles picked up on the streets The Colonist will insert notices in the "Found" column of all such matters free of charge to the finder and in case of rewards being paid will guarantee payment of same to those entitled to the money.

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Rough and dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc., of the Best Quality,
Seasoned and Kiln Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in Stock.

St. Andrew's Cathedral.—Rev. J. A. Dewe, B. A., Victoria University, England, will preach on "Spiritual Welfare" at St. Andrew's cathedral this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Another Brick.—Messrs. Hooper & Watkins, the architects, are calling for tenders, which will be received up to 5 p. m. Thursday, Sept. 1st, for the erection and completion of a two-storey brick building on Fort street.

Work on Sewers.—Work on putting in the sewers steadily progresses, the James bay section having been nearly completed. Next week a gang of men will begin operations in Victoria West. They will be engaged there for some time, as it is expected that a considerable quantity of rock will be encountered in the work which is on the programme.

Contract Awarded.—J. J. Gillis has been awarded the contract for a new cottage to be erected by Ald. Kinsman on Princess avenue, and will begin operations at once. Architect A. Maxwell Muir has prepared plans for another fine bungalow to be erected by Ald. Kinsman on the same street. Tenders will be invited for its erection within a short time.

Signal Hill Fort.—The Navy and Military Record (London), just to hand, has the following: "The construction work on the Signal Hill fort, overlooking Esquimalt harbor, is progressing satisfactorily, under the direction of Major Bland, R. E., and the work is expected to be completed in the near future. The prison at one end is finished."

Local Firm's Success.—That as good fireworks can be obtained in Victoria as anywhere else on the continent, is the experience of all who have tried the goods manufactured by Messrs. Hitt Bros. They have been engaged for the purpose of putting on a display at Revelstoke on Labor Day. The exhibit will resemble largely that put on at the opening of the New Westminster bridge.

Prizes Awarded.—The special prizes for the best drawn maps of Canada, generously offered for competition in the South Park school by Mrs. Geo. Riley, have been awarded to Eugenie Clair Hewartson, Justine Gilbert, Ivan Maurice Sparrow and Winnifred Maud Fox. The judges had some difficulty in picking the winner, and declared that the work submitted was, on the whole, commendable.

St. Leger Sweep.—The public drawing for the St. Leger sweepstake will take place on September 6th. H. L. Salmon, who is conducting the affair, urges intending participants to lose no time in taking tickets, and not to wait until the closing day, when there may not be enough to go round. All outside agencies close their books on September 1st, and there is every indication of a phenomenal sale. Tickets for sale at Mr. Salmon's at $1.

E. & N. Excursions.—The usual train service will be in effect on the E. & N. railway today, trains leaving the depot at 9 a.m., 2 and 4 p.m. The advanced rates do not go into effect until tomorrow, and it is expected a large number will avail themselves of the low rate of fifty cents return to Shawnigan lake and thirty-five cents return to Goldstream, which are in effect today. The special rate of one dollar return to Duncans is also attracting a number of visitors to that delightful resort.

Grand Trunk Party.—The party of Grand Trunk railway officials who have come West to select the terminus for the railway on the Pacific coast, are due to arrive at Vancouver today. It is likely that the Quadra will leave Vancouver on Monday with President Hays and party. Capt. Gaudin, agent of marine and fisheries, wired to Ottawa for instructions as to whether he should hold the Quadra for the Governor-General or for President Hays, and in reply was ordered to place the ship at the disposal of the latter.

The Sanitarium.—For the information of those who desire to contribute to the fund for the establishment of a sanitarium for consumptives, it may be mentioned that when the subscription forms which have been distributed have been filled, they may be returned to Mr. George Gillespie, treasurer, Victoria, or to Dr. Fagan. The trustees of the fund are: Chief Justice Hunter, Victoria; Mr. Campbell Sweeny, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, and Mr. George H. Gillespie, manager of the Bank of Commerce, Victoria.

Bush Fires Raging.—Steamer Nell, arriving from the north yesterday morning, brought word that a large forest fire is raging at the mouth of Salmon river, where there are some valuable timber limits and a number of logging camps. In this connection the Vancouver News-Advertiser says: "The worst bush fires British Columbia has experienced are raging in all parts of the province. Smoke hangs over from the coast to the eastern boundary, and in addition to the destruction of vast areas of standing timber, considerable damage has been done to mine properties and lumber camps. A large fire is burning in the woods at Point Grey, and another east of the city."

Banker's Promotion.—Mr. Bruce Heathcote, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Nelson, has been promoted to the position of assistant manager of the branch at San Francisco. Mr. Heathcote, who has been in Nelson for the past eleven years, joined the Bank of British Columbia in London, England, in 1886, and from the London office was sent to Vancouver in 1888. From Vancouver he was transferred to Victoria; then went to San Francisco, then to New Westminster, and from New Westminster to Nelson. When Mr. Grange V. Holt was promoted from Nelson to Seattle, Mr. Heathcote was made manager of the Nelson branch. He will remain in Nelson until the arrival of the assistant manager of the bank, which will be in about two weeks.

OBITUARY.

There was a very large attendance at the funeral of the late Arthur Keast, deputy registrar of the County court of Victoria, yesterday morning. The funeral left his late residence, 314 Yates street, at 10 o'clock for Christ Church Cathedral, where services were conducted by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven. The pallbearers were: C. E. Pooley, D. M. Eberts, Dr. Powell, D. R. Ker, R. E. Brett and Geo. Jay.

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NEAR VICTORIA.

145 acres, 30 cultivated, 4-room cottage, outbuildings, orchards, for Sale or Lease.

LOTS

Kingston,	60x120	$725
Parry,	50x150	$500
Croft,	65x105	$500
Battery,	53x119	$350

E. A. Harris & Co.

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Building Lots For Sale.

Houses Built on the Installment Plan.

D. H. Bale

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

LEIGHTON ROAD

"He that wants money, means and content, is without three good friends," and yet the want ads. can bring to you all three of them.

THE LAST WEEK.

If evidence was wanted of the inherent love of sport of the British people it could readily be supplied by Mr. Salmon, who is a very busy man nowadays receiving subscriptions for his grand St. Leger Sweep and answering letters and applications for tickets. As usual it seems that most folks have left it to the last week in which to purchase tickets, and the next few days will no doubt establish a record for the number sold. There will be none sold after September 5th in Victoria in order to prepare the drawing which will be a public one.

Our splendid line of refrigerators still shows a fine assortment. In supplying the necessities of the home in summer nothing deserves more careful consideration than the refrigerator. The line we carry was selected only after the most thorough and satisfactory tests and we have yet to find its superior at the price, which is reasonable; $12 upwards at Weiler Bros., Complete House Furnishers, Victoria.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Black Cat Brand

School Stockings

For Girls and Boys

You can pin your faith to the representations we make about this justly celebrated brand. Just a little bit the best of anything ever made—made from finest selected yarns, have double heels, soles, toes and knees. Durability being woven in every stitch. Will outwear three pairs of ordinary makes, yet costing no more.

Every size, every weight, but one quality—

THE BEST!

Get "BLACK CAT," the satisfactory sort.

Henry Young & Co

Telephone No. 605.

CAMPBELL'S

MUST MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS

In looking over our stock we find very little Summer Goods left, but what little there is we are determined to clear out within the next few days.

Belts, Neckwear and Fabric Gloves

Worth from 25c to 75c.

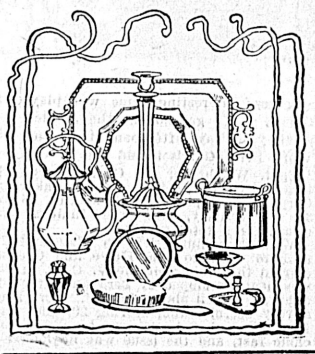
10c TO CLEAR 10c

A few Cotton Wrappers left, worth $1.50 and $1.75. To be cleared out at.....90c

The bal. of our Summer Waists at.... Half Price

Wash Underskirts, worth $1.25, now 75c

STERLING SILVERWARE



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The prices are such as to place them within reach of all, ranging from the silver thimble at 25 cents to the tea service at $100.00.

We shall be pleased to have you call and examine our stock, and let us show you the advantages we can offer you.

C. E. REDFERN,

43 GOVERNMENT ST.

Established 1862. Telephone 118.

During the half century that we have made pianos, art ideals have been uppermost in all the sentiment that has guided our handiwork, and our product to-day demonstrates more forcibly than at any other time that in the

Heintzman & Co. Piano

(Made by ye olde firme of Heintzman & Co.)

pure art is fundamental. The world's great artists bear testimony to this fact in making this piano their invariable choice at all great functions and musical occasions.

M. W. WAITT & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Agents for Vancouver Island.

Best place for High School Books, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

To High School Pupils.—Pupils of High school are reminded that they will be expected to resume duty on Monday morning next. A full attendance is expected.

Jewish New Year Cards, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

USE FRUIT SUGAR WITH YOUR FRUIT.

Single, Unmounted Views of C. P. R. and Victoria; size, 6 x 8. Price, only 10c each. T. N. Hibben & Co.

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For a comfortable daylight trip to Vancouver or Westminster, try the Terminal Railway, at 7 a.m. daily.

School books, full list. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Jewish New Year Cards, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

El idioma espanola es muy facil you can master it in a few months by the International Correspondence School Phonograph method. See T. Martindale, 67 Yates street, at once for full information.

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The best in the province. We do Dyeing and Cleaning as it should be done.

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Shooting Season

Opens September 1st

A complete stock of SHOTGUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITIONS OF ALL KINDS, AND HUNTING COATS DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY, AT LOWEST PRICES. Gun repairing done by competent workmen. Bring your broken guns at once to

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MUSIC CARRIERS

Now is the time to buy a new Music Case. We have the latest styles in Black, Orange and Tan Color. See Our Very Latest Ideas in Music Satchels.

THE LATEST TWO-STEP—

Southern Cross

FLETCHER BROS.

UP-TO-DATE MUSIC STORE.

To the Gorge

Steamer Dominion sails for the Gorge from landing near P. O. building daily at 10:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., and every hour after until 8:30 p. m.

Single Fare 10 cents

12 fares, $100; 25 fares, $2.00. Special trips and rates made for parties.

New and Tempting Delicacies

For 5 O'Clock Tea.

Chocolate Sandwich, Raspberry Sandwich, Marzarines, Persian Cream Sandwich.

Try these with one of our Ice-Cream Bricks.

CLAYS

Phone 101. 30 Fort St.

Peaches Oregon Freestone..... $1.00
Sugar 20 lb. Sack..... 1.05
Flour, Ogilvies' at old Prices..... 1.50
Flour, Snow Flake at old Prices..... 1.35

Hardress Clarke, 86 Douglas Street

In a Class by Itself

LORD TENNYSON

CIGAR

Manufactured by S. DAVIS & SONS,

MONTREAL.

BASEBALL.

Yesterday's Game.

Rainiers 4.
Victorias 1.

Had all the Victoria players in yesterday afternoon's baseball game at Oak Bay grounds been even approximately like Bernard Schwengers the Rainiers of Seattle would not be returning home rejoicing over a comparatively easy victory. Schwengers saved the home team from a whitewashing, and that is about all that can be said for the Victoria team. Schwengers made a pick-up and throw-in during the game the like of which was never seen on those grounds, and his stealing of two bases in the closing game won even the hearty admiration of his opponents. There must be bad management somewhere that allows such a player to be run out on second and third as regularly as clockwork on account of the dull work of his colleagues who follow him at bat. This sort of thing will have to be changed, or the Victorias will have to make up their minds to a long and brilliant series of defeats unrelieved by even the ghost of a victory. The visitors had it practically all their own way yesterday afternoon, and were never in danger; it seemed to be as easy to them as consuming pie from the hands of a pretty bazaar attendant. Their work was good in all classes, and they held the local team down from start to finish. There was a good attendance of spectators, who were well pleased with the game, but disappointed at the result. The weather was just cool enough to make the work of playing and spectating pleasant. The general opinion regarding the Rainier team is that it is one of the best that has played here this season. It must be admitted that the Rainiers completely outplayed the local team.

Noted Sport Here.

W. H. Yawkey of Detroit, Mich., the millionaire owner of the Detroit baseball team, which has cost him already, rumor says, $55,000, is in the city on a visit. He is touring the West in search of amusement. Mr. Yawkey is credited with the responsibilities of taking care of ten million dollars. He owns extensive iron mines in Michigan.

THE TURF.

The St. Leger.

Great interest is taken in this year's St. Leger, to be run on Wednesday, the 7th September next. With Pretty Polly and Ajax never having been beaten, and St. Amant, the Derby winner, also a certain runner, the field will be a high-class one, and quite a few wagers have already been recorded by the local bookmakers. The following are the latest odds posted by them: Four to 5 Pretty Polly, 4 to 1 against each, St. Amant and Ajax, 8 to 1 against John O'Gaunt, 12 to 1 against Gouvernant, and from 16 to 25 to 1 against the others.

LAWN TENNIS.

Powell's Fine Work.

Friday's Portland Evening Telegram thus describes the matches in which well known British Columbia players took part:

As had been expected, because of their team work, Powell and Hunter, the British Columbia doubles champions, defeated Major Bethel and R. G. Breeze, of Tacoma, in one of the semi-final matches in the men's doubles, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3. The visitors won on their greater steadiness, although both teams were playing beautiful tennis.

There were long rallies, in the majority of which the point was won by Powell and Hunter. Mr. Hunter especially made good returns of hard smashes from way back of the base line. Powell backed up his partner well, and played a game that was remarkable for its steadiness. Bethel and Breeze showed lack of team work, which was to be expected, since they have never played together before. Powell and Hunter play the winners of the McAlpin and Leiter vs. Wickersham and Smith set.

Goss defeated McAlpin in the men's singles, semi-final round, 6-3, 6-2. This leaves the winner of the Bethel-Breeze match to play the winner of the Goss Powell contest for the finals. In the consolations Ricker beat Zan by default.

Long rallies, accurate lobbing and furious volleying characterized the doubles match of Powell and Hunter vs. Goss and Lewis in the championship tennis tournament on Multnomah Field yesterday afternoon. Neither team would allow the other to hold the net and when one would take a forward position the other would skilfully lob over their heads, which would send them scurrying toward the base line. Most points were won only after long contests and the gallery would be intensely excited as the four men drove and smashed and lobbed and volleyed, each side alert and ready to take advantage of the least weakening on the part of the other. The teamwork on both sides was excellent, but Powell and Hunter were the steadier toward the last. The first set was won by Powell and Hunter, 6-2. By fast and aggressive work Goss and Lewis got the second set, 6-4. In the third and deciding set Powell and Hunter were the victors, 6-0.

Bethel beat Rudy in the men's singles, but not until Rudy had kept him guessing for some time. The hard, deep drives of the Major were too much for Rudy and he went down to defeat, 6-4, 6-4.

Powell beat Bellinger, 6-1, 6-2. It was thought by many that Bellenger would make a better showing against Powell, as Powell had just finished a hard doubles match, but Bellenger seemed afflicted with nervousness and failed to play his best game.

Wins Championship.

Portland, Aug. 27.—(Special)—R. B. Powell of Victoria won the tennis championship of Oregon in singles, doubles and mixed doubles today.

Yesterday's Play.

Portland, Aug. 27.—(Special)—Playing a conservative game of tennis, seldom missing, unless they had a good chance to kill, Powell and Hunter of Victoria won the men's doubles, defeating Brant Wickersham and Joe Smith, both of the local club, in three straight sets, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1. While Smith was playing in fairly good form, Wickersham was playing far from his usual standard. He lost many points that should have counted, due chiefly, it seemed, to his anxiety to win the match. The visitors played their usually steady game and won. The singles this afternoon was won by R. B. Powell, who took the last three sets from R. G. Breeze of Tacoma, the score standing 2-6, 5-7, 7-5, 6-0, 6-1.

Tomorrow Portland and Victoria lacrosse teams play.

CRICKET.

A very interesting game was played at the V. C. C. grounds at the Jubilee hospital yesterday afternoon, between the Work Point Garrison and the V. C. C.

Capt. Wright for the Garrison won the toss and elected to bat. Sapper Baker and Corpl. Knight played well, making 48 and 37, respectively, and the innings was closed for a total of 112.

With 90 minutes left to play and 113 runs to make to win, Howe and Gregson started the innings of the V. C. C. Howe was neatly stumped by Sergeant after contributing a well played 19. W. York made a very useful stand, scoring 26, and when L. York and Cobbett got together, runs came fast, and the issue was no longer in doubt, the game being won with 15 minutes to spare.

This makes the fourth game played between these two clubs this season, each team having won two games. It is hoped that a fifth and deciding game will be played some time next month. The complete score is as follows:

Work Point Garrison.

Br. Harrison, c. Binns, b. Gooch	7
Sapper Baker, c. and b. W. York	48
Corpl. Sergeant, c. L. York, b. Binns	10
Lieut. Hood, b. Binns	0
Capt. Wright, b. Gooch	1
Corpl. Knight, c. and b. Menzies	37
Sergt. Askey, b. W. York	1
Gr. Matthews, c. Swinerton, b. Menzies	5
Gr. Byrne, b. Menzies	0
Gr. Fitzgerald, c. W. York	9
Corpl. Scudd not out	0
Extras	3
Total	112

V. C. C.

E. J. Howe, st. Sergeant, b. Byrne	19
W. Gregson run out	10
W. York, c. Byrne, b. Baker	26
L. York, not out	56
H. N. R. Cobbett not out	50
Extras	6
Total for 3 wickets	167

R. H. Swinerton, A. Martin, W. H. Binns, L. B. Trimen, W. P. Gooch, D. Menzies did not bat.

AUTOING.

World's Time Broken.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 24.—At the first day's races of the American Automobile Association at Glenville track, Earl Kiser, driving a gasoline machine, broke two world's records, one in the five-mile race, when he made the last mile in 0:54 flat, and the second in a three-eight cylinder machine race by making the last mile in 0:52 4-5.

THE RING.

Nelson and Herrera.

Butte, Aug 25.—Battling Nelson will do his training for the bout with Herrera at Gregson Springs and left for there yesterday morning. Manager Ted Murphy announces that work will start immediately, as the date of the fight is but two weeks off. Sir and Mose LaFontise will work out with Nelson.

Herrera started work yesterday morning at the Olympia brewery. Ten o'clock found him out on the road, wrapped in sweaters. After a good run the Mexican did some light gymnastic work. He will take things easily for the first day or two and then the real hard work will start.

GOLF.

Woman's Championship.

Glenview Golf Club, Ill., Aug. 26.—Miss Francis Everett, of Exmoor, today won the woman's western golf championship, defeating Miss J. Anna Carpenter, of Westward, by one up.

LACROSSE.

To Professionalize Game.

The following special despatch from Ottawa appeared recently in the Seattle Daily Times:

The most engrossing subject in sporting circles in Canada at the present juncture is the lacrosse situation, and it seems to be the general opinion among those who have been following the sport for years that the national game is in the process of an evolution which is destined, if a proper, level-headed course is pursued, to put it on a sound practical basis, free from any taint of hypocrisy and with the air clear to blossom out on a future of prosperity.

Many an old head at the game is often heard to remark wisely nowadays that lacrosse "isn't what it used to be," and there's more than a little truth in the statement. For there is no denying the fact that among that section of the public which loves to patronize good sport, no matter of what form, lacrosse has not of late years attracted the interest which it formerly did.

Patrons Get Disgusted.

For such a state of affairs there are various reasons, which appeal to people of different temperaments. For instance, one class of people will become disgusted at the poor control which the referee exercises over the action of players on the field, but the chief reason appears to be that the sporting public generally is sick and tired of all this wrangling and uncertainty about the amateurism, save the mark, of this or that club.

To anyone who knows anything of lacrosse and of the interior economy of any senior team playing the game today, it must appear as a piece of gross hypocrisy that one club can get up nerve enough to say to another, "You are professionals and we are not. We cannot associate with you; get out."

Toronto took an honest course this spring and quit the ranks of alleged amateurism and the Capitals have been urging the rest of the N. A. L. U. clubs to follow them in a like course. But they evidently are fearful of taking advantage of the initiative of the Ottawa club.

If any proof is needed of what professionalism can do for a game like lacrosse, it is only necessary to turn to the history of the great American baseball leagues. Baseball in the States is a business, and it is entirely unnecessary to state that it is a paying one at that. But where would the American national game be if it tried to exist on the basis on which the Canadian national game is resting at present?

Hard to Discipline Players.

When a man is openly receiving remuneration for his services he knows that he must give value for what he receives or he is not likely to long occupy the receiving end of the partnership. Of course there is a difference when, as in alleged amateurism, the money is taken in a clandestine manner. The player then can do almost as he has a mind to, for if a club tried to discipline him there is always the chance of the methods in vogue to be reckoned on.

But, as before stated, in open professionalism all this is done away with. It is nothing more or less than a straight business proposition, with the player in full knowledge of the fact that "release" will be the penalty if he cannot deliver the goods and earn his salary.

Umpire Is Helpless.

Then take the matter of the conduct and control of men on the field: Under the present state of affairs, if a man misbehaves, probably endangers an opponent's life or future usefulness, he gets the awful penalty of about ten minutes' rest on the bench! Of course his team suffers from his absence, but he cares not a whit for that if he is satisfied that he has "got back." Then, again, the referee comes in for abuse of the worst kind from men in the game, very often having to bear insults which spectators knew nothing of, and having no adequate means of retaliation.

On the other hand, take the contrast of a professional baseball match, the umpire in charge of the game is practically a little czar, brooking no interference from any source after play has been called. Profane language, quarreling or unseemly conduct of any sort, even to talking back, is immediately punished by the player making himself obnoxious, being either given a stiff fine or put out of the game altogether.

Favors Professional League.

A game such as lacrosse should be able to take care of itself without the care of the C. A. A. U. or any other organization, in a manner which would win the respect and patronage of the sporting public, which wants the best there is for its money always. And that best can only be obtained by the clubs catering to the public today pulling out and forming a strong businesslike body charged with the management of its own affairs and troubled with the interference of no one.

In a word, professionalism, outright and honest, is the only solution of the present anomalous situation of professionals purporting to play amateur lacrosse, and the only means which will save the game from being made the laughing stock of the world.

PERSONALS.

Col. C. Alexander and Capt. C. Alexander are late arrivals from Ireland registered at the Driard.

Wm. Clancey and Miss Minnie E. Clancey, Chicago; A. E. Rawson, wife and son, Delmonico; J. L. Orme and wife, Ottawa; Mrs. Capt. McKenzie, Vancouver, are among the late arrivals at the Driard.

The Misses Hipperson of Nelson are spending a few days in Victoria with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Phair, Lillooet; Miss Tait, Goldstream; and J. J. MacKay, Vancouver, registered at the Vernon yesterday.

Robt. E. Kitson and wife, Delta; J. R. Thompson and wife, Winnipeg; Allan McNeill, Seattle; Mrs. C. C. Case, Miss Case and Howard Case, North Yakima; A. McKinnon, Duncans; J. M. Park and wife, Chatham, Ont.; Mrs. A. Widgens and family, London, Eng.; J. L. Fillmore and wife, Amherst, Nova Scotia; Mr. J. Longfoot and daughter, Kenebridge, Ont., are among those registered at the Dominion.

Ernest Miller, an old Victoria boy, and now city solicitor of Grand Forks, is in town for the past couple of days renewing old acquaintances. He returns to the Boundary capital tomorrow.

Mrs. A. L. Gartshore of Vancouver is visiting Mrs. H. Goulding-Wilson, Douglas street.

Mrs. H. H. Powell of Santa Clara, Cal., who has been visiting friends in Victoria, leaves for the South on Wednesday next.

The Misses Bertha and Mabel Steele of Dundas, Ont., are visiting the Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Rae, St. Paul's manse, Victoria West.

Dean Spencer, who has been purchasing goods for the firm in the East and in Europe, has returned home after several months spent in the commercial centres.

Jas. McGregor, Vancouver; Andrew Hobert, Emerson; Miss Peterson, Emerson; Samuel Olson, Andrew Olson, Geo. A. Howe, Vancouver; A. H. Lewis, Chemainus, were yesterday's arrivals at the Victoria.

THE PLAY HOUSES.

Fine Programme Announced for Next Week at the Grand.

True to his policy of presenting the latest novelties in vaudeville when ever obtainable, Manager Jameson of the Grand theatre on Johnson street, announces as his headliner for the coming week, Prof. Montague's cockatoo circus, the most wonderful of all bird acts and one that is entirely different from all other acts usually given by performing birds. It is a complete circus and hippodrome performance, of which each act is a feature and produced with a dash and vim which creates an enthusiasm equalled only on the race track. Among the wonderful feats are roman chariot races, trotting races, six cockatoos all dancing at one time, leaping and hurdle races, triple horizontal bar feats, globe ascension in mid air and other wonderful feats, concluding with a fire scene, introducing a real miniature steam fire engine, drawn by three cockatoos and a hose cart. A real house on fire filled inside with elegant furniture is all saved by the cockatoo fire brigade.

Another strong feature on next week's bill is the appearance of Ernest L. Barbon, a lyceum entertainer of national reputation whose repertoire of wit and story will furnish a most agreeable and entertaining portion of the programme. An act that is also sure to please is that of the Three Moores, Frank, Florence and Marion, who present their own original comedy creation entitled "The Coming Affair." This is a singing comedy, all three being pleasing vocalists. Fields & Whallen (Mr. and Mrs. Fields), who will be remembered as having made a hit some weeks ago as "The Bowery Sweethearts," play a return date, presenting a laughable sketch entitled "Dr. Mary's Sanitarium." Mr. Frederic Roberts will sing "The Village by the Sea," and a new lot of moving pictures will conclude a performance which promises to be the equal of any that have preceded it at the Grand.

Constantly on the watch for the newest and biggest acts, Manager Jameson has slated for the week of September 12th the most sensational vaudeville act of the season in Prof. Bilyck's troupe of educated seals, the highest salaried and greatest act of its kind in the world.

Four new acts besides all the old favorites that are held over will hold the boards at the Savoy this week, and the entire programme will be one of the best ever offered at this popular place of amusement. The Savoy challenge orchestra will play for the first time the "Oberon Overture," by Von Weber, arranged for small orchestra by Mr. Michael Nagel.

The Regatta Of The J.B.A.A.

One of the Most Successful Water Sports in the Club's History.

Kennedy's Remarkable Feats—Dan O' Sullivan Wins Diamond Sculls.

Tilting Match Delights Everybody and Is Won By Chief Watson.

"The best regatta in the history of the club." This was the unanimous verdict of the spectators as they strolled homewards after yesterday's aquatic exhibition.

The balcony of the club house had been prettily decorated and flags were tastefully strung over the club and boat house. At 2 o'clock a steady stream of expectant friends proceeded to the boat house and the new C. P. R. wharf. A great many watched the races from the embankment, where there was a fine view of the spirited finishes.

When the rival boats for the first heat of the Flumerfelt cup made their appearance, they were subjected to a very close scrutiny. "McLean's men are more powerful than the others. "Yes, but they do not row so well together." This was the general verdict, and the result proved it to be a true one. When the boats swung around Sehl's point and straightened out for the finish, it was noticed that they were upon very even terms, Andrews having the inside course. Then McLean spurted and secured a lead of half a length. "Alec" wins! was the cry, but no—one of his men had the misfortune to lose his seat for a moment, and by the time the crew had got together again Andrews was leading, and in spite of the game efforts of his opponents to pull up, he crossed the line a length to the good. The second race was extremely close. "Scotty" Kennedy owed his quarter-length victory to his well-timed spurt and to Jack Simpson's accurate steering. Donaldson had the outside course and came past Sehl's point leading by a length. Kennedy's bow pointed straight for the finish and his men nobly backing up his beautiful stroke, a very hard struggle commenced. Donaldson's four then steered a most erratic course, going over by the Victoria Yacht Club, but in spite of all Kenendy's efforts he remained in the rear until a few yards from the line when he developed a remarkable spurt and his men responding gamely, a grand finish was witnessed.

Dillabough's and King's crews were the next to appear and to the surprise of the majority the latter won by a length and a half.

Ted Brown's four gave W. W. Wilson's fast crew a hard fight. The boats got away together, streaked past Sehl's neck and neck, but "Towie" hit up a great spurt and won by a length. The winners of the first and second heats then came together. Kennedy justified his friends' confidence and although "Pat" on the inside course tried hard to overtake him, his crew failed to respond to his spurt and "C. B." again won, this time by a length and a half Wilson was expected to capture the following heat easily, but King proved stubborn, and "Towie" could not shake him until he reached the barge. Then "W. W." started his famous spurt, and this carried him over the line a winner by one length. "Scotty" and "Towie" were to meet in the finals.

After an interesting sprint W. Laing and W. H. Jesse with Miss Wartelet steering, were victorious; S. Cameron and T. Geiger, with Miss O'Sullivan coxswain second, while F. Dillabough and Phil Austin, with Miss Leeming brought up the rear. In justice to Cameron and Geiger it must be stated that the latter lost one of his oars.

In the single paddle canoe event, F. A. Macrae and Miss D. Leeming won. C. Pendray and Miss Austin being a good second, T. Geiger and Miss O'Sullivan were third. Macrae proved too strong for his opponents, and being an expert canoeist had very little difficulty in winning. The junior singles for the Mallandaine cup and the pretty trophy presented by Mr. C. E. Redfern, the latter to be won outright, was a fine race. Only three scullers faced the starters. These were "Scotty" Kennedy, Jack Finlaison and E. F. Geiger. The three boys who intended to compete were unable to do so. The redoubtable Kennedy had the race well in hand. Geiger chased him to Sehl's point, with Finlaison grimly hanging on a little behind. After passing the point, Jack quickened his stroke and overtook Geiger. Kennedy watched his rivals warily and when he saw Finlaison's bow in front of Ed's he worked a little harder. At the barge "Scotty" was leading by two lengths. Jack then made a most desperate spurt, which evoked hearty applause. Kennedy was not strong though, and Finlaison was beaten by a length and a half. Geiger stopped rowing when he had dropped six lengths behind.

There were four entries for the tandem race, J. Finlaison and C. Pendray, F. A. Macrae and J. Bridgman, Tom Geiger and S. Cameron, J. Donaldson and G. Simpson, Jack and Carl started like a flash and secured a substantial lead. Then Geiger and Cameron, who were in a racing canoe, spurted but they failed to catch their opponents, who crossed the line with a little in hand. Macrae and Bridgman were second, as Geiger and Cameron were disqualified by being in a racing canoe.

The great event of the afternoon, the final heat for the Flumerfelt cup then brought everyone with a rush to all the points of vantage. "Scotty's" was the favorite crew and the boys received enthusiastic applause as they paddled past the barge to the starting point. Sehl's point was watched more closely than it has been for many a day and when Kennedy's crew appeared on the outside course, some thought he would lose. Going past the point at a terrific clip, Wilson's four were two feet to the good, but Simpson made a short turn, and quickly swinging into the home stretch Kennedy settled down "to do or die." He passed Wilson, and then "Towie" in turn made up his mind to win. With Kennedy's boat leading by three-quarters of a length the rivals came tearing to the line, the enthusiasts roaring encouragement from the barge and the club house. It was one of the most exciting struggles ever witnessed here.

The upset canoe race was great fun. Jack Finlaison, Ken Morrison, Carl Pendray and George Simpson entered. At the second signal Finlaison neatly resumed his place and it was then seen that he had the race easily.

Strict racing was once more the order of the day, as Kennedy appeared on his way to the start in the senior singles. Heathcote rapidly followed. Both boys received an ovation, but Kenendy was expected to win. This he did after a game effort on the part of his opponent to overhaul him. Heathcote lost ground on the start, Kennedy being too speedy for him, and then the former unfortunately caught his fin on some seaweed. Freeing himself from the encumbrance he started after his dangerous rival, but despite the fact that he rowed desperately he could not catch Kennedy, who won easily by three lengths. The tilting match, which immediately followed, was the most amusing sport of the afternoon. In the first heat Jack Finlaison and K. Morrison defeated H. Boorman and Marcon, Jack precipitating Boorman into the water. P. Austin and C. Pendray then won from H. Jesse and L. Foot. Jesse lost his balance and he and Foot had to swim for it.

Tom Watson with George Simpson then met J. Donaldson and C. Jenkinson. In the next bout Tom struck the side of the canoe smartly with his "bayonet" with the result that Donaldson and his partner lost their balance and upset.

Phil Austin then sent Jack Finlaison overboard and met Tom Watson in the final round. The veteran was one too many for him.

The last event of the programme, the swimming race, proved very interesting. Crocker, Heathcote, G. Simpson and Knox entered. Simpson made the quickest dive but Crocker was up like a flash and he at once took the lead. The competitors had to swim out to Dave Jones' launch, touch it and return to the boathouse. Crocker won easily, but Simpson and Knox put up a desperate struggle for second place, finally coming in a tie. Heathcote was last.

The spectators then proceeded to the club reading room, where it was rumored an interesting ceremony would take place. The president, H. Dallas Helmcken took the floor and in a few happy sentences conveyed to Dan O'Sullivan the congratulations of his fellow members on his work in the interests of the club, at the same time presenting "Dan" with a little memento as an outward and visible sign of this good feeling. Mr. O'Sullivan responded in his usual modest manner. The token of esteem is a beautiful gold locket with crossed oars. A diamond rests in the centre and the letters J. B. A. A. in different colored gold are placed about the oars. Upon the reverse side is the following inscription: "Presented to D. O'Sullivan by his fellow members, August 27, 1904."

The winning crew in the Flumerfelt cup was: C. B. Kennedy, stroke; Tom Watson, 3; V. Wolfenden, 2; Jack Simpson, bow.

SALOON KEEPER'S PROFITS.

Providence Journal.

In the course of a divorce case which Judge Dubois was hearing, one party was a well known saloon keeper of Providence, and the wife's lawyer sought to bring out from the testimony of a witness for the husband some statement as to the latter's income. The witness is both a wholesaler and retailer of liquor. He owns three saloons in this city, so what he says on the subject of a saloon's revenue may be considered authoritative.

"The earnings of a saloon depend largely on the locality in which it is placed," he said. "By that I mean that in some neighborhoods the proprietor of a saloon has to give larger glasses of beer than in another and that he has to give away more liquor for nothing in the form of treats in order to hold his custom. If the most favorably situated saloon takes in $500 a week, it isl a fair estimate that one-third of that will be clear profit after paying rent, help and other expenses. From that point the net profit varies to one-sixth, which represents the clear earnings on a gross income of $500 a week in the locality where it is necessary to treat customers."

The Japanese sailors rescued some 450 men of the crew of the Russian cruiser Rurik before it went down. Men in war are more kindly towards each other than are those who set them at their awful work.—Exchange.

Spinsters look upon the engagement ring as a promising affair.

THE GRAND

English St. Leger Sweep

LIMITED TO $10,000.

Run at Doncaster, Eng., September 7, 1904.

Tickets $1.00 Each

—AT—

SALMON's CIGAR STORE

Prizes divided as follows:

First Horse	40 per cent.
Second Horse	20 per cent.
Third Horse	10 per cent.
Among Starters	10 per cent.
Among Non-starters	20 per cent.

Less 10 per cent. to defray expenses.

To be drawn for on Tuesday, September 6, under the supervision of Sporting Editors of the local papers.

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29 GOVERNMENT STREET

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On Sept. 1st. and we will show you the finest assortment of Electrical Household Goods in Western Canada.

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We have had printed from the original plates, without advertising matter of any kind, an edition of the

CUNARD BULLETIN

The great ocean daily newspaper, containing news transmitted over 2,000 miles by Marconi Wireless Telegraph. These are sold on board the steamer at 5 cents per copy or 30 cents the set of 6. Our edition contains the six numbers (16 pages), bound in one. We will mail a copy FREE on receipt of request, with stamps for postage.

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LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

AT VICTORIA, B. C.

Monday, Sept. 5, 1904

Monster Parade, Sports and Games,
Grand Assault-at-Arms,
Seven Bands, Speeches, Dancing.

LADIES' TOMBOLA—Over 150 Prizes.
First Prize, Value $20.00

CALEDONIA PARK

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE

10 CENTS

It is a small amount in itself, but when it is allowed on every dollar spent with me it runs up into a large sum. During the rest of the month I will allow a special extra discount of 5 per cent., making a total discount in silverware coupons of

10 Cents off Every $1.00

Robert Mowat, Grocer, 77 Yates

CITY CHURCHES

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Services at 11 and 7, with sermons by Rev. H. J. Wood, rector. Sunday school at 3 p. m. The music follows:

Morning.

Organ—Sabbath Bells .... A. Redhead
Venite and Psalms—As Set..........
Te Deum 2
Benedictus—VII. .... Mercer
Hymns....582, 583 A. and M., 358 and 254
Organ—Postlude .... Vasseur

Evening.

Organ—Melody .... Lefebure-Wely
Psalms—As Set ....
Magnificat—11 .... Mercer
Nunc Dimittis—1 .... Mercer
Hymns .... 255, 568 and 395
Doxology .... X.
Organ—March .... A. Godfrey

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and litany, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers; morning, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven; evening, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Allegretto .... Read
Venite .... Hooper
Psalms for 28th Morning.Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum .... Field
Benedictus .... Barnby
Litany ....
Hymns .... 380, 232 and 271
Voluntary—Offertoire .... Thome

Evening.

Voluntary—Melodie ...... Gustav Dethier
Processional Hymn 225
Psalms for 28th Evening.Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... Turle
Nunc Dimittis .... Helmore
Hymns .... 368, 37 and 235
Vesper Hymn .... M. S.
Recessional Hymn 242
Voluntary—Fantasia.Dr. Swinnerton Heap

ST. JAMES'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8 a. m. Matins and sermon at 11 a. m. Evensong and sermon at 7. The following is the music:

Morning.

Organ—Voluntary ....
Venite and Psalms......Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—1st Setting.......Cath. Psalter
Benedictus ....Troutbeck
Hymns .... 215, 174 and 278
Organ—Voluntary ....

Evening.

Organ—Voluntary ....
Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis .... Felton
Hymns .... 633, 266 and 17
Vesper Hymn .... M. S.
Organ—Voluntary ....

ST. SAVIOUR'S.

Matins at 11 a. m.; preacher, Rev. Baugh Allen. Evensong at 7 p. m.; preacher, Ven Archdeacon Scriven.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

On Sunday Rev. George Morden, of New Westminster, a former pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school in afternoon at 2:30. Class meeting Tuesday, at 8 p. m. Epworth League service Wednesday, at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. An invitataion is extended to all.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Classes, 10 a. m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 2:30 p. m. Strangers cordially invited.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.

Morning service at 11 a. m., preaching by Rev. B. Goodfield, of Manitoba. Sunday Bible school at 2:30. Evening service at 7 p. m., preaching by the pastor, Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin. Strangers are cordially invited. Everybody welcome.

CALVARY BAPTIST.

Pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A. At the morning service, Rev. S. R. Stephens, B. A., will preach; subject, "The Test From Hope." The evening service will be conducted by the pastor. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Hermon A. Carson, B. A., will preach at both services. The subject of the evening sermon will be "Tested." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting and business meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30. Subject for evening lecture, "Faith Healing."

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The preacher will be Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A. The musical portion is as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Simple Aveu .... Thane
Psalm 97
Anthem—Turn Thy Face From My Sins
.... Attwood
Hymns .... 256, 244 and 222
Organ—Hosanna .... Jekyll

Evening.

Organ—Melody in C............. West
Psalm 92
Anthem—His Work of Love........Simper
Hymns .... 279 and 119
Solo—Glory to Thee .... Gounod
A. Wheeler.
Organ—March Herloque ...... Richmond

SPIRITUALISTS.

A spiritual lecture and test by Francis A. Sheldon of Tacoma will be given at K. of P. Hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas streets. All welcome.

BE IN EARNEST.

Be in earnest about your health. Do not suppose that the headaches, backaches and other symptoms from which you suffer will pass away of their own accord instead of developing into serious and chronic disease. If you are subject to kidney, liver and bowel derangements there is no preparation which will be so helpful to you as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose.

Victoria Day School.—Mrs. Blaiklock will reopen her private school Thursday, 1st day of September, 1904, at nine thirty a. m. 10 Harrison street. *

THE FLATHEAD COUNTRY.

Rancher of Pincher Creek Tells of Developments in That Section.

John W. Richards of Pincher creek, reports that this has been the dryest summer for many years in that section, but that cattle and horses are in fine condition. Mr. Richards says that there is considerable development at the two new coal camps at Lubreck and Belleview. These camps are shipping a few cars of coal a week and the output will be increased as soon as sufficient development work is done to admit of working a larger number of men.

Speaking of the Flathead, Mr. Richards said that quite a number of people are going in by way of the South Kootenay Pass. South of Pincher creek on the Alberta side there are small oil boring outfits working, one of which is down 800 feet and already has a seepage of about two barrels a day of good oil. Mr. Richards returned to Alberta by the Crow boat this morning.

Bookie—So y'see, if the 'orse starts at 15 to 1 you get 15 quid, 10 to 1 you get 10 kuid, 5 to 1 five. D'ye see? The Innocent—Oh, yes. I see, perfectly. But what do I get if the horse starts at 1 o'clock exactly?—Illustrated Bits.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, Aug. 27.—Close: Atchison 80⅞; pfd 98⅛; B & O 86⅝; pfd 92½; C P R 126⅞; C & A 43; pfd 80½; C & N W 186; C M & St P 154 ⅝; pfd 181; Colo Sou 15; 1st pfd 48½; 2nd pfd 28½; D & H 164⅝; D & R G 24¾; pfd 75½; Erie 27⅛; 1st pfd 63¾; 2nd pfd 39½; I C 138; L & N 12½; Manhattan 154¼; Met Securities 91; Metropolitan St Ry 122; M St P & Ste M 71½; pfd 128; Missouri Pac 96⅝; N Y C 122; O & W 31⅛; Penna 124⅝; Reading 59⅛; Rock Island 25; pfd 67½; Sou Pac 56⅞; Sou Ry 28¾; pfd 94; Tex & Pac 30⅝; Union Pac 99⅞; pfd 94⅞; Wabash 19⅛; pfd 38⅝; Amal Copper 57½; Amn Cotton Oil 32; Amn 6¾; pfd 26¼; Amn Loco 20½; pfd 89⅞; Amn Smelting 63½; pfd 106½; Amn Sugar 131⅛; Ana 78; B R T 53⅞; C F & I 36; Con Gas 195⅝; Gen Elec 164; Nat Lead 23⅛; North Amn 93½; Pac Mail 29; Pullman 216; T C & I 44½; Western Union 89¾.

PURCHASING PRICES.

Corrected Daily by Messrs. Sylvester & Co.

Hay (B. C.), per ton	$12.00
Hay (Island), per ton	$14.00
Straw, per ton	$10.00
Oats, per ton, according to grade.	$24 to $25
Barley, per ton	$25.00
Potatoes (new), per 100 lbs	$1.25
Wheat, per ton	$30.00
Onions, per 100 lbs............	$3.50

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Aug. 27—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains high over the northern portion of the continent, and little change in the weather conditions has occurred since yesterday over the Pacific slope. Good harvesting weather is general from the Rockies eastward to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	52	61
New Westminster	52	68
Kamloops	56	84
Barkerville	36	70
Fort Simpson	42	64
Dawson, Y. T.	32	54
Calgary, Alta.	44	60
Winnipeg, Man.	54	72
Portland, Ore.	58	72
San Francisco	52	60

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time,) Sunday:

Victoria and vicinity: Winds mostly light to moderate; generally fair; little change in temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light, variable winds; generally fair; little change in temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m........	52	Mean	56
Noon.........	60	Highest	61
5 p.m.........	60	Lowest	51

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m........ Calm.
Noon.......... 8 miles south.
5 p.m......... 6 miles south.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—48 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.......29.994
Corrected......30.009

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected.....29.92

TICKLING THE DEBTORS.

John Barrett was only twenty-seven years old when President Cleveland appointed him minister to Siam. The first important task which confronted the youthful envoy was to press a claim against the Siamese government for $1,000,000. Experienced ambassadors warned him against using threats in obtaining the money. "Be cunning; avoid arrogance," they said.

"That is," responded Mr. Barrett, "you favor tickling with a straw to pricking with a bayonet."

The statesmen nodded assent.

When the young minister had finally succeeded in collecting the claim the ambassadors asked in astonishment, "How did you accomplish it?"

"By tickling," explained Barrett. "I had to tickle them almost to death, though, before they agreed to pay it."

"Open your mouth a little wider, please," said the dentist. "My friend," replied the professor, with some impatience, "I can't open my mouth any wider. But I can extend it vertically a little more, if you insist upon it." For nothing jars the professor's nerves worse than the use of slipshod English.—Chicago Tribune.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., August, 1904.

(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Day	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height
		h.m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	M.	0:46	5.6	4:51	6.1	12:02	3.5	19:08	7.4
2	Tu.	1:51	5.2	6:15	5.6	12:31	4.1	19:40	7.5
3	W.	2:50	4.7	8:00	5.3	12:42	4.7	20:08	7.6
4	Th.	3:43	4.1	10:09	5.1	11:54	5.2	20:35	7.7
5	F.	4:34	3.5					21:03	7.9
6	Sa.	5:22	2.8					21:34	8.2
7	S.	6:07	2.2					22:14	8.4
8	M.	6:49	1.6					23:05	8.6
9	Tu.	7:29	1.1	16:22	6.8	18:28	6.7	.....	...
10	W.	0:06	8.7	8:09	0.8	15:49	7.0	19:38	6.4
11	Th.	1:09	8.7	8:48	0.8	16:04	7.2	20:40	6.0
12	F.	2:05	8.5	9:28	1.0	16:29	7.4	21:38	5.5
13	Sa.	2:58	8.2	10:11	1.5	17:03	7.6	22:38	5.0
14	S.	4:00	7.6	10:57	2.2	17:40	7.7	23:44	4.5
15	M.	5:16	6.9	11:45	3.1	18:18	7.9	.....	...
16	Tu.	0:51	3.9	6:42	6.4	12:33	4.0	18:56	7.9
17	W.	1:59	3.4	8:29	6.0	13:22	4.9	19:34	8.0
18	Th.	3:05	2.9	11:03	6.0	14:12	5.7	20:13	8.0
19	F.	4:08	2.5	13:34	6.4	15:05	6.3	20:52	7.9
20	Sa.	5:07	2.2	14:46	6.8	16:09	6.8	21:34	7.8
21	S.	6:00	2.0	15:28	7.1	17:36	7.0	22:23	7.6
22	M.	6:48	1.8	16:00	7.2	18:51	6.8	23:23	7.5
23	Tu.	7:30	1.9	16:20	7.1	19:30	6.6	.....	...
24	W.	0:24	7.4	8:07	2.0	16:26	7.0	20:22	6.2
25	Th.	1:17	7.3	8:42	2.1	16:12	7.0	21:02	5.8
26	F.	2:05	7.2	9:15	2.4	16:08	7.0	21:39	5.4
27	Sa.	2:48	7.0	9:47	2.8	16:20	7.1	22:16	5.1
28	S.	3:33	6.8	10:20	3.3	16:42	7.2	22:58	4.8
29	M.	4:25	6.5	10:54	3.8	17:16	7.1	23:50	4.4
30	Tu.	5:34	6.1	11:27	4.4	17:52	7.2	.....	...
31	W.	0:49	4.1	6:54	6.0	11:54	5.0	18:24	7.3

Zero of above heights corresponds to 11 feet in the fairway of Victoria harbor.

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

ESQUIMALT.

For time of high water add 14 minutes to H. W. at Victoria.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock)—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. Napier Denison.

Nothing on the Market Equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This fact is well known to druggists everywhere, and nine out of ten will give their customers this preparation when the best is asked for. Mr. Obe Witmer, a prominent druggist of Poplin, Mo., in a circular to his customers, says: "There is nothing on the market in the way of patent medicine which equals Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. We sell and recommend this preparation." For sale by all Druggists.

A RUSSIAN SAM HUGHES.

Like the Soldier-Politician, M. Volkoff Routed a Strong Force of the Enemy.

Toronto News.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Central News Agency, of London, gives the following interesting story of the adventures of a Russian spy named Volkoff, which appears in Russian newspapers. The man gives the following account of his experiences:

"After the battle of Wafangkow I was lying near General Samsonoff's tent, and heard him say to the commander of the regiment, 'We must send out a scout to the Japanese who could spy out their positions and report to us.' I offered to go disguised to the Japanese position. I was given six roubles to bribe Chinamen if necessary, and also a revolver. I shaved my hair in front like a Chinaman, tied on a pigtail, and put on a Chinese dress, with slippers and hat.

"At dawn on July 20 I came to the town of Senuchen. There was nobody there. The Russians had left it, and the Chinese had all run away. Suddenly a cavalry detachment of about twenty men with an officer came towards me. The officer rode out and asked in Chinese where the Russians were, and what was their strength. I know a little Chinese, and answered him; but either I said something wrong, or he noticed my revolver and money bulging out. At any rate, he became suspicious, and spoke some words to his men. Two of the latter thereupon dismounted and came towards me.

"I decided to sell my life dearly, for I knew it would be forfeited if I were captured. I pulled out my revolver, and as the two soldiers approached I fired two shots at them. Both the men fell. Then I fired at the officer, bringing him to the ground, and afterwards emptied the revolver at four other men. The soldiers lost their heads, and galloped away, and as they did so I saw the four men I had shot at fall severally from their saddles badly wounded.

"Then I jumped on one of the horses which had remained close by and galloped away for my life. General Samsonoff promoted me to the rank of an under officer, gave me the horse and saddle, and sent me on to the Commander-in-Chief, who thanked me and embraced me, and conferred upon me a decoration. The horse was a brown one, well groomed and shod. It had been taught to catch bread like a dog," concluded the man, "and all the Japanese horses seem to be like mine. When it is hungry it opens its mouth to beg for something."

NOTICE.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to extend Birdcage Walk through Block 61, from Michigan street to Toronto street, to connect with Carr street, and that said work should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the "Local Improvement General By-Law," and the City Engineer and City Assessor, having reported to the Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said by-law upon the said work of improvement, giving statement showing the amount chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property benefited thereby, and such report having been adopted by the Council on the 22nd inst.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the report in question is open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C.,
City Clerk's Office,
August 23, 1904.

TO RENT

As Going Concern

The Oriental Bar, well known and oldest established in the city, to suitable tenant, references required. Apply

Mrs. McKeon

Oriental Hotel, Yates St

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

IN THE MATTER of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Nine hundred and seventy-eight (978), Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above land issued to Charles Malcolm Cookson, on the 9th day of August, 1901, and numbered 7031c.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, B.C., 5th day of August, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date the undersigned intends to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on Barclay Sound, Alberni District: Commencing at the southwest post of Lot 16, San Mateo Bay, thence east 20 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north to the coast, following coast to place of commencement; containing 120 acres more or less

R. H. WOOD.

New Westminster, August 19, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date the undersigned intends to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a timber lease for 21 years of the following described lands: Commencing at the nortwest post of Lot 8, on Useless Inlet, Barclay Sound, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to the coast, thence following the coast to place of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less.

Also that part of Seddall Island, Barclay Sound, north of a line running west from a post on the east end of said Island, marked B. S. C., to east post, except that portion divided by a continuation of the line between lots Nos. 7 and 8; comprising 500 acres more or less.

Also commencing at the Indian Reserve line at the coast, Uchuckleset Harbor, thence west to southwest corner post, thence north 40 chains, thence west to a lake, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east to the coast, and following coast to place of commencement; containing 240 acres more or less.

R. H. WOOD.

New Westminster, August 19, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners, I intend to apply for a transfer of the Retail Liquor License now held by me on the premises known as the Lighthouse Saloon, situated on the S. W. corner of Cormorant and Store Streets, to F. L. Smith, of this City.

HARRY MAYNARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail, upon the premises situate at the corner of Johnson and Wharf streets, in the City of Victoria, and known as the "Occidental Hotel," to Valentine Hewlitt Wetmore.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1904.

GEO. I. DUNN.

NOTICE—At the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore including the rights attached thereto, for fishing purposes, on Trial Island, commencing at a point marked J. S. P., and running in a southerly direction forty chains, including the foreshore lands covered by water.

J. S. PEARCE.

Victoria, August 1, 1904.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

In every locality to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, along roads and conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary or commission $60 per month and expenses not over $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONT.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

THE RICHARDSON Employment Agency is removed to 60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 1:30. J. Devereaux. my29

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A middle-aged woman who can cook for about thirty people in first-class manner; thorough knowledge of entrees, savories and fancy cooking. Very good wages to suitable person. References required. 60 Rae street. au28

WANTED—Two general maids, plain cooking and laundry (city); mother's help or housekeeper and charge of infant (city); good wages. 60 Rae street. au28

WANTED—Working housekeeper and nurse for hotel (country); also two nurse girls (city). 60 Rae street. au28

REQUIRED—Superior general for Vancouver; plain cook and housework; two children. Reference; good wages. 60 Rae street. au28

WANTED—Capable Scotch or Swede general for ranch; must be plain cook and laundress; no children. Reference. Good wages. 60 Rae street. au28

WANTED—A young girl or elderly person, to mind baby and do light work. Room 37 Victoria hotel. au27

WANTED—In private school for girls, a resident mistress, good disciplinarian; subjects, English, good French, elementary mathematics. Apply "Vancouver" care Colonist office. au26

WANTED—MALE HELP.

CIRCULAR AND SAMPLE DISTRIBUTORS wanted everywhere. No canvasing. Good pay. Co-operative Adv. Co., N. Y. au28

WANTED—MEN to learn barber trade in eight weeks and secure profitable positions. Special inducements this month. Catalogue mailed free. Moler System College, San Francisco, Cal. au28

WANTED—Dry goods salesman. The Westside. au26

WANTED—A youth for Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishing store. Apply to The People's Store, 88½ Douglas street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—By competent nurse girl, the care of one child, between 5 and 10 years, in a respectable family. Address "R.," Colonist office. au26

WANTED—Position as companion housekeeper to invalid or otherwise, by a doctor's widow. "A. B. M.," Colonist. au25

WANTED—Two housekeepers (working); middle aged, with very satisfactory references; thirteen and eight years' experience each, in the establishments of gentlemen; desire similar positions; good cooks. Apply 60 Rae street. au21

WANTED—Plain sewing by the day. 88 Pandora avenue. au12

WANTED—Young lady (English) desires position as governess. Musical. "F.," Colonist. jy17

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Youth wishes position in wholesale store, shipping or invoice clerk; good at figures and understands custom work; best of references. Address "Post," this office. au28

DRUGGIST—Fifteen years experience; excellent character. "B.," 541 Burrard street, Vancouver. au5

NEWSPAPERDOM—An experienced newspaper man is open to engagement—editor or reporter. Apply "Slug V,' this office.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—A few active agents—ladies or gentlemen—on salary or commission; no experience necessary. Address Manager, Box 417, Vancouver, B. C. au21

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—100 acres at Prospect Lake, small portion improved. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. jy16

FOR SALE—Gorge Road, a number of desirable residential lots, close in, cheap, and terms if necessary. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. je10

FOR SALE—$800; one-third of an acre James Bay, all cleared, rich black loam. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. j5

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—Teacher wanted for Okanagan Mission public school. Apply to Michael Hernon, Secretary. au19

WANTED—Principal for the Duncans public school. Apply to R. S. Henderson, Secretary, Duncans. au13

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT—Six-room house and 5 to 10 acres of land. Apply "A.," care of Colonist. au26

WANTED—For six months, a comfortable furnished house, with modern conveniences, well located, with grounds preferred. Heisterman & Co. au16

TO RENT—OFFICES.

TO LET—Rooms to let for offices; splendid location for doctor. 98 Yates street.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Cow, half Jersey, fresh on 27th August. Apply I. Holms, West Saanich road, eight miles from city. au28

FOR SALE—Good collie pups, pedigree prize winners. Apply W. Worth, Porter's Pier, Esquimalt. au27

FOR SALE CHEAP—A1 Jersey heifer calf, express or delivery wagon, buggy harness, and sulky. Apply at 113 Gov. St., room 5. au26

FOR SALE—Bay team good roadsters; price reasonable. Apply F. Hewett, Metchosin. au26

FOR SALE—Irish setter puppies by Mickey Green; also Irish setter bitch, good hunter. Apply evenings, except Saturday or Sunday, Wm. H. Peter, Harriet road, off Burnside. au24

FOR SALE—Five 3-year-old heifers in full milk. Apply Loveland, Lake District, Victoria, B. C. au20

FOR SALE—Pure bred Shropshire rams and ewes, of best breeding. John Campbell stock. Apply Geo. Heatherbell, Colwood P. O. au5

FOR SALE—White Australian Cockatoo, 9 months old; magnificent specimen; just beginning to talk; will sell at actual cost. Apply Montana Restaurant, Outer Wharf. au4

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cow with second calf. A. G. Snelling, Royal Oak. au4

FOR SALE—Three English setter pups, 4 months old. Apply 39 Quadra street. jy19

SALOON.

ALBION—Yates street; choice liquors and cigars. Give Jack Thomson a call. au6

FOR SALE—BOATS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Small Columbia river fishing boat, price $60. Apply Jones' boat house. au25

FOR SALE—SS. Mist. For particulars apply to Malcolm & Purvis, Salt Spring Island, B. C. au17

FOR SALE—Naphtha launch in good order. Apply "Launch," Colonist office.

FOR SALE—Large scow, 30x167x7; capacity 350 to 400 tons; virtually new. Price $1,500. Apply to H. A. Jones, Vancouver, B. C. au16

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—$50,000 of Territorial 5 per cent bonds of the United States of America for sale at $110.00, payable in 12 years; interest paid semi-annually at San Francisco or New York. Will sell in blocks from $1,000.00 up. L. A. Rostein, P. O. Box 530, Victoria, B. C. au28

500 CORDS GOOD DRY WOOD, within half mile Sidney—Cowichan Station, E. & N. Ry. Apply Chas. Pannell, Cowichan Station, B. C. au28

FOR SALE—Cheap, camping outfit and pony 14½ hands; sound and good driver. Edward Grocery, Discovery and Douglas. au82

FOR SALE—A late pupil, first year of High school, has his books to sell cheap. Address "O.," Colonist office. au27

FOR SALE—Cascade Copper Mining Co. shares, in 10,000 lots, at ten cents net per share. Apply to P. O. Box 263, Victoria, B. C. au25

FOR SALE—A six-oared pleasure boat, will hold about nine people. Apply T. Luscombe, Garbally Road. au7

FOR SALE—Single top buggy and a sextant, both in good condition. Apply Montana Restaurant, Outer Wharf. jy21

FOR SALE—Back bar mirrors and shelfs. Apply The Palace, 56 Yates street. jy17

LOST.

LOST—A small leather card case, containing a commutation ticket on the E. & N. railway, with owner's name on same. Finder please leave at Campbell & Cullin's cigar store. au27

LOST—Between Wharf street and Bank of Commerce, on Monday afternoon, a gold stick-pin with turquoise. Reward on return to Colonist office. au9

FOUND.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading 1c. per word each issue. In order to facilitate the return to their owners of articles picked up on the streets, The Colonist will insert in this column free of charge to the finder all notices of such matters, and in case of rewards being paid will guarantee payment of such amounts to those entitled to the money.

FOUND—At Cemetery, three weeks ago, pair bi-focal spectacles. Owner can have same on calling at Colonist office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO, MELODEON, TOY PIANO PLAYED immediately without teacher, by "Burnet's" Easy System. Price 20 cents. Address 1626 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco. au28

TO RENT—Shooting privileges for season; great variety of game. Inquire 40 Government street. au27

WHO'S HOLLIS?—Why, the chimney sweep! From 50c.; no mess. 4 Broughton street. au26

BEACON HILL—Two large lots (one a corner), commanding a beautiful view of the Straits, for sale cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m11

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio, a monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c. for four months' trial. jy22

WANTED—TENDERS.

WANTED—Cash tender for small block of Cascade Mines stock. Address "Stocks," Colonist office. jy20

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS ARCHBUTT, 14 Bellot street—Piano, singing, harmony and languages. Christmas term commences September 1. Sight-singing class Saturday mornings. Prospectus and terms on application. au28

MISS MESSENGER will resume her class for girls at 14 Bellot street, on Thursday, September 1. Prospectus on application. au28

VICTORIA ART CLASSES—53 Douglas street. All subjects. H. C. Martindale, Master. m22

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal. jy5

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD.

TO RENT—Gentlemen boarders; nice sunny rooms, with board, at Revere House, 109 Pandora avenue. je17

BEACON HILL—Sunny room with breakfast, for lady or gentleman. Terms moderate. Address "F. G.," Colonist. j1

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Nicely furnished bedroom, modern conveniences, electric light; breakfast given. Apply "J. T. C.," this office. au28

TO LET—Large sunny apartments, with all conveniences for light housekeeping; gas light and stove, with bath of hot and cold water. 98 Yates street, corner of Douglas. au28

TO RENT—Furnished hotel dining room; good business; rent very reasonable. Address P. O. Box 20.

FOR RENT—Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, for light housekeeping, singly or en suite. Over Speed Bros.', 65½ Fort street. au25

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, single or en suite, with use of baths. 120 Vancouver street. au25

TO LET—Nicely furnished room with breakfast, if desired. 213 View street, above Cook. au25

TO LET—Furnished rooms; splendid view. Burnes House, Bastion Square. au19

TO RENT—In private family, two comfortably furnished front bedrooms, facing the Bay; two minutes from Government Buildings; use of phone. Terms moderate. Address "Rex," Colonist office. au19

TO LET—For single gentleman, comfortably furnished rooms, by month or week, single or en suite, with all modern conveniences; bath; centrally located. Terms very moderate. Apply Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, Gordon Hotel, 90 Yates street. P. O. Box 49, phone 1018. au12

FOR RENT — Furnished housekeeping rooms for rent, with bath. 118 Fort street. au9

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, opposite the A. O. U. W. Hall. Apply at 79 View street. au3

New Houses For Sale

Installment Plan

A Number of New Homes, Modern in Every Respect. Easy Monthly Installments

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD

40 Government St.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Furnished, part of the residence known as "Pineville." Apply Mrs. Short, Fairfield road. au28

FOR RENT—6-Roomed house in good condition, 72 Frederick St., (Sabin's Block), Apply next door. au26

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, a number of desirable residences. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je15

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—A first-class farm, 160 acres, divided if wanted; good house and outbuildings; two creeks cross the farm; a well of water; all kinds of fruit trees; a market boat daily; 20 minutes to boat landing or cars; every convenience; for rent or sale; prices moderate; (not flooding land). Address Whonnock P. O. au23

FOR SALE—Farming lands on Pender and other Islands; also small island. Apply W. Grimmer, Port Washington, Pender Island. au25

FOR SALE—Small farm, 21 acres, with house, barn, horse stables, chicken houses, wire runs; all in fine order. Will subdivide if required; cheap and on easy terms. Apply Quick Bros., Cadboro Bay.

$1,650—45 acres, 10 under cultivation; new 5-roomed house, barns, etc.; running stream; 12 miles from Victoria, on a good road. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au13

FOR SALE—19 acres, house, barns, etc., all under cultivation, 5 miles from town, close to salt water, large orchard and small fruits of all descriptions; black loam with clay subsoil; $3,700. Apply B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au4

$1600—Comox, 1 mile from wharf, 160 acres, 20 acres cultivated, ditched and fenced, 40 acres alder bottom, balance good pasture land; small 2-roomed cabin; soil very rich. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je28

CADBORO BAY—21 acres, all under cultivation, good buildings, chicken runs, etc., including growing crops. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je26

CLOTHES CLEANING.

LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTHES cleaned, pressed, altered, repaired. Gents' suits from $1.50; ladies' skirts from 50c. Mrs. B. Lash, 104 View street, near Quadra. au5

FOR SALE—MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—Machinery for sawmill; capacity 10,000 per day. Apply Leigh Bros.' sawmill. a16

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS RE-TRIMMED, bringing their own material; panama hats cleaned and re-pressed. Room 2, MacGregor Block, opposite Hotel Driard. au3

TO LET—HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET—50 rooms furnished, bar, etc.; moderate rent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. j5

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED by itinerate fakers if you want your chimneys cleaned! Go to the only capable and reliable chimney cleaner in Victoria. Wm. Neal, 32 Quadra street. Phone A881 m12

PERSONAL.

IF YOU SEEK a missing friend or relative, you may learn something to your advantage by addressing The American Tracer, Hazelton, Iowa, U. S. A. au2

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—To purchase, waterside lots at Victoria, suitable for wharf purposes, or to rent wharf premises. Full particulars with lowest terms. Apply to Malins, Coulthard & Co., New Westminster, B.C.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

WHEN you want a long smoke call in and see Harry Moss at the cigar store, St. Charles Block. je8

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—Cottage with 6 acres of land, cheap. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street. au27

FOR SALE—Five-roomed cottage and lot, 60x120; centrally located. Price $1,350. "Lot," Colonist office. au21

FOR SALE CHEAP—4-roomed Cottage, large basement all modern conveniences, corner lot, size 45x135. Address W. G., this office. au18

FOR SALE—Fine all-brick dwelling, with all modern conveniences; good stable, carriage and chicken house, in centre of the city; can be had at a bargain. Apply at once. James Townsley, 64 Store street. au6

FOR SALE—$1,550; 5-roomed cottage and corner lot, in first-class repair; beautiful view; $50 cash, $15 per month; interest 5 per cent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au5

FOR SALE—Choice new seven-roomed house, on Heywood avenue, Beacon Hill; very cheap. Moore & Whittington, contractors, 159 Yates street. Phone A750.

$650—6-roomed house on car line, James Bay. Easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. jy5

$1,900—Six-roomed cottage, James Bay; bath, hot and cold water, etc.; light and sewer connections. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je21

FOR SALE—$600; 4-roomed cottage and outbuildings; lot 50x120, all in garden and in first-class order. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je16

FOR SALE — $2,000; 7-roomed modern dwelling, with large basement; good sized lot. James Bay, only 12 minutes from post office. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je15

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown granted and leasehold; cedar spruce and fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street. a7

FOR SALE—300 acres of first-class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 80,000 feet per acre; conveniently located, and can be logged very cheaply; crown-granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited, 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—HOTELS.

FOR SALE—Hotel of 50 rooms, all furnished; bar, etc. All rooms at present occupied. Cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. f16

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES & WIRING

STEPHENS & HAWKINS — Lighting plants, dynamos and motors, armature winding, telephones, electric bells, fans, house wiring, machine work, etc. All work guaranteed. Telephone 643, 96 Fort street. m8

WATCHMAKER.

PETCH—99 Douglas street. Specialty, English watch repairing.

NOVELTY WORKS.

HAFER—General machinist. No. 150 Government street. a11

STEAM DYE WORKS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200. Largest established; country orders solicited. No. 141 Yates street.

PAUL'S CLEANING AND PRESSING Works—120 Fort St. Tel. 1012. au3

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. ED. LINES —General Scavenger, yards, etc., cleaned. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone 847. House 236 Yates street. jy20

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS —Office and mills, 148 Government street, A. J. Morley, proprietor.

FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SAVE your carpets by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Phone 892. Hurd & Ward, Proprietors. a1

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND FIRE CLAY, FLOWER POTS, ETC. B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS, VICTORIA. j1

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

L. O. L. 1426 meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, first and third Mondays in each month. W. H. P. Trousdale, Master. G. A. O'Kell, Secy.

Visiting brethren in good standing are cordially invited.

SONS OF ENGLAND — Pride of Island Lodge meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, first and third Tuesdays in each month. Geo Gardiner, President, J. Mullins, Secretary. Visiting members cordially invited. m24

BLACKSMITHS, ETC.

BLACKSMITHS AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS. Ledingham & Christie, General Blacksmiths and Carriage Builders, Cormorant street, Victoria, B. C.

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 52 Wharf st., Telephone 171.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO. Telephone 18.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street. All kinds of Photographic Materials for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, Premos, Pocos and Centuries, etc. Phone 360B. Same block Maynard's Leather and Shoe Finding Store. Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale. a11

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealer in hardware, iron, pipe, fittings, and brass goods. Wharf street, Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO., LT —Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and Milling supplies a specialty.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

C. A. McGREGOR, carpenter and jobber, 95 Yates street. Terms moderate. jy31

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820. j23

PLUMBERS, ETC.

C. M. COOKSON—97 Johnson street, Sanitary plumbing; jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Victoria agent for the famous Gurney and Oxford stoves and ranges. Telephone 674.

BOAT BUILDERS.

A. HARRIS—Yacht, Launch, Boat and Canoe Builder. Repairs, etc. 55 Work St., Rock Bay. m30

UNDERTAKERS.

W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, New York, 102 Douglas street. Office telephone, 498. Residence telephone 611.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA.

THE DOMINION — Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping from $1 and up. m21

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brand of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only 17 miles from Victoria, one of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads, fine boating, two mile beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rates $1.50 per day. Wm. Jensen, proprietor.

THE GORDON, Yates Street—First-class in every respect. Fifty spacious homelike rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, proprietress. Phone. P. O. Box 49. jy7

VANCOUVER

HOTEL DOMINION—Abbott st., Vancouver, B. C. Convenient to railway and wharves. Rates $1.25, $1.50. Free bus to and from all trains and boats. F. Baynes, proprietor.

STRAND HOTEL—European and American plans. Rates moderate. First-class rooms and cafe in connection. One block from depot and steamboat wharves.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists. $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamship wharves. $2 a day.

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2 a day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood proprietors.

TROUT LAKE.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Best commercial house in town; good sample rooms. j1

REVELSTOKE.

UNION HOTEL—First-class $2.00 per day house. Choice brands liquors and cigars. J. Haughton, proprietor. j1

GRAND FORKS.

YALE HOTEL—The leading hotel of the Boundary country; everything first-class. A. Traunweiser, proprietor. j1

LARDO.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Home for all people traveling to and from Poplar. McLachlan Bros., proprietors. j1

SICAMOUS.

C. P. R. HOTEL—Popular resort for tourists. Good boating and fishing. F. W. Padmore, proprietor. j1

VERNON.

COLDSTREAM HOTEL—Opposite station. Special inducements commercial travelers. j1

NELSON.

HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. F. Hume, proprietor.

STRATHCONA HOTEL—Strictly first-class; headquarters for tourists visiting British Columbia. B. Tompkins, manager. j1

ROSSLAND.

HOTEL ALLEN—Stop at Hotel Allen, the leading house of Rossland. j1

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL — Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up. John M. Insley, Prop.

COMFORTABLE HOMES

You can get this out of a small but good Fruit Farm—apples, pears, plums, cherries, currants, blackberries, etc. No hard work in picking and packing these.

We have a few choice Orchard Farms for sale. We will show them to you without any expense to yourself.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

CURTISS & HARVEY'S CELEBRATED
AMBERITE CARTRIDGES
SMOKELESS AND BLACK SPORTING GUNPOWDERS
For Sale at All Gunsmiths.
WHOLESALE BY
ROBT WARD & CO., Limited
Victoria and Vancouver

NEW POTATOES
$1.50 PER 100.
The Sylvester Feed Co., - - 87-89 YATES STREET Tel. 413.
FREE DELIVERY.

Report on the Le Roi Mine

Managing Director McMillan Issues Statement in London to Shareholders.

Favors Proposal Looking to Amalgamation of Big Rossland Companies.

The Colonial Goldfields Gazette (London), just to hand, contains the following: The secretary of the Le Roi Mining Company has issued to the shareholders copies of a report to the directors which has been made by Mr. A. J. McMillan, the managing director of the company, upon his recent work in British Columbia. Mr. McMillan's report is dated London, August 4, and reads:

"At your request, I have pleasure in submitting a short report upon my recent visit to British Columbia, and the work I have done there. I left England for Rossland on 16th April last, arriving there early in May. Returning from Rossland on 1st July last, I visited Montreal and New York on financial business connected with the affairs of the company, which are now satisfactorily arranged for the present, and also to pay a flying visit to London to confer with you. As my visit to England is one of a few days only, and as I am returning to Rossland almost immediately to continue the work already in hand there, this is in the nature of an interim report and will necessarily be brief. As you are aware, we were notified by cable at this office during the first week in April that the Northport smelter had been closed down, owing, as we were subsequently advised, to the want of suitable fluxing ores. About the same time the illness of Mr. Parrish, the general manager, which had been previously advised, became so acute that he was unable any longer to attend to business. At this juncture the Rossland manager of the Bank of Montreal, after conferring with our Rossland office, cabled over suggesting that Mr. Mackenzie, of San Francisco, formerly general manager of this company, whose services were at the moment available, be asked to immediately take temporary charge as acting general manager. To meet this emergency the directors accordingly authorized his appointment by cable.

"Upon my arrival in Rossland Mr. Mackenzie told me that he had been looking into matters during the few weeks that he had been there, and the result of his investigations was set out in his cable to London of May 9, which has already been published, in which he stated that Mr. Parrish had made serious over estimates of profits during recent months, and that he had generally over-valued the assets of the company. As regards the value of the ore reserves in the mine, there is but little difference between the estimates of Mr. Mackenzie and those of Mr. Parrish as set out in his annual report, which was laid before the shareholders in February of this year. Upon my arrival in Rossland in the beginning of May, I commenced a searching investigation into the condition of affairs prevailing there, which very soon convinced me that there had been great carelessness on the part of Mr. Parrish and his subordinates in connection with the monthly estimates of profits, especially during the months of January, February and March last. Mr. Parrish, who had been ill during a portion of this time, admitted that he could not explain these inaccuracies, and resigned his position as general manager. Many other changes have also been made amongst the officials with a view to preventing a recurrence of similar troubles. A great deal of low grade ore had been shipped from the mine to the smelter during the period referred to, ore running very high in silica, and which it was difficult to smelt owing to the fact that proper fluxing ores were unobtainable in sufficient quantity. At the time of my arrival in Rossland, over 40,000 tons of such ore were lying in the smelter yards, and as it was necessary to convert this into money as quickly and as economically as possible, it was decided to take from the mine specially selected ores of higher grade carrying the necessary constituents for smelting purposes. By doing this we have been enabled to turn into cash the greater part of the 40,000 tons referred to, thus improving the financial position of the company.

"Mr. Mackenzie states that the mine is in good conidtion, and that a very large amount of ore is available. Much of this is high grade smelting ore, but much of it is of such a grade and character that it can, it is believed, be treated much more cheaply and economically by concentration. In June last we rented a small mill near the mine, in which concentration tests are being carried out at the present time under the supervision of Messrs. Bradley and Mackenzie, of San Francisco, who are temporarily acting as consulting engineers to the company.

"Within a few weeks the result of these tests should be known, and if they prove satisfactory, it will then be desirable to take steps to treat a large part of our ore by concentration, and by so doing to bring within the scope of profitable treatment a very large tonnage of low grade ore which will not yield a profit by smelting direct.

"Proposals looking to amalgamation of interests have been made to us by companies owning other mines in British Columbia with a very large tonnage of ore developed, and under your directions steps are being taken to look into this matter. Provided a proper basis of agreement can be arrived at, there is much to be said in favor of one company owning various properties, in order to ensure a constant supply of various kinds of fluxing ore for the smelter, and a large tonnage for the concentrating works which will apparently be necessary to deal with the low grade ores. Such a policy properly carried out should result in many economies.

"Since my arrival in Rossland, three months ago, the staff has been largely reorganized, and the work rearranged in such a way as to greatly reduce expenses there. Other changes and improvements in these respects remain still to be made on my return. Our contract with the refiners having run out, a new contract, arranged by Mr. Wilson, the smelter manager, has been entered into for the disposal of our smelter product to greater advantage than hitherto, an arrangement by which we realize upon the output much more quickly than formerly, and also save largely in the matter of bank interest and charges. The Le Roi mine is one of great value. As I stated at the last annual meeting of this company, in order to make the most of its value, it is important to obtain a large tonnage of suitable fluxing ore for smelting purposes, and it is also essential to be able to utilize profitably the enormous tonnage of low grade ore in the Le Roi mine itself. Hence, I am looking carefully into the question of amalgamation of interests and of concentration, believing that if these can be satisfactorily carried out they will result in placing the Le Roi upon a sounder basis. I am returning to British Columbia at once to deal with the various matters referred to in this report."

Mr. McMillan's report on the Le Roi mine will be read by shareholders in that undertaking with great interest. The managing director, who made a personal visit to the property, expresses his conviction that there has been great carelessness on the part of Mr. Parrish, the general manager, and his subordinates, in connection with the monthly estimates of profits. Mr. McMillan is convinced that the Le Roi mine is one of great value, and he states that he is returning to British Columbia to deal "carefully with the question of amalgamation scheme foreshadowed some tration." With regard to the company's financial position, this, Mr. McMillan states, "has been satisfactorily arranged for the present." It is obvious that the mine has been grossly mismanaged, and the amalgamation scheme foreshadowed ome time ago should, in the interests of the shareholders, be carried into effect.

Attractive Wedding Presents.—Our stocks abound with innumerable new pieces in crockery, silver and furniture, suitable for wedding gifts—a bright diversity of appropriate articles so much cherished by young married people. Include our store in your shopping tour. Weiler Bros., corner Government and Broughton streets.

A FERTILE VALLEY ON NAAS RIVER

With Not a White Settler Along a Sixty Mile Stretch of Country.

Mr. J. Stinson is in town, having spent a couple of months up north. He speaks very encouragingly of the big district and predicts for it an immense future. As he was leaving a big shipment of high grade ore was being made from the Princess Royal mine, at Surf inlet, on the result of which will depend the action to be taken by a number of other mine owners in that district.

"Have many people gone in this season?" asked the Colonist man.

"Yes," was the prompt reply, "and I look for a large influx, possibly next year. It is a splendid country, rich in minerals, agricultural and grazing lands and immense possibilities as to its future. I have made several trips up north, and what surprises me is that the country is not better known. For instance, there is a splendid valley some sixty miles up the Naas river, about 700,000 acres, and not a whiteman on it. It is the biggest and richest valley in that country—good bottom land, great meadows and ideal ranch land. There is room for a big settlement there, and the river is navigable right up to it. Owing to its low altitude there are no summer frosts. I believe if the place were but known it would be taken up at once."

Mr. Stinson added that there was a great deal of speculation in the north as to the probable terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Kitimaat, Port Simpson, Cunningham Pass and and Tuck's inlet were the ponits most in favor, and all possessed peculiar advantages. Tuck's inlet, Mr. Stinson remarked, is called after Sheriff Tuck of Nelson, who was one of the pioneers of this section. There are a good many speculators on the ground ready to stake or purchase land in the vicinity of the railway terminus wherever it may go. On this subject there was a great deal of uscontent among British subjects, as there were many alien companies represented in these districts anxious to locate or buy up all the available land. While the law, as it stands, prohibits a man from staking more than 640 acres, the statute is glaringly robbed of its intention by reason of people staking for themselves and in the names of all their relatives and friends.

Some splendid coal lands have been discovered at the head of Work channel in a southeasterly direction across the Kyax river to Skeena. The coal had been tested and found to burn splendidly in the open grate.

Mr. Stinson is registered at the Dominion hotel.

NEW HOPE—NEW COURAGE.

Persons whose nerves are affected get blue and discouraged, are easily irritated and annoyed and learn to look on the dark side. The restorative influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food soon shows its effect on the feelings. It gives new hope and courage, new energy and confidence. By creating nerve force it affords new vigor and vitality for both mind and body.

Visited the Fish Traps Yesterday

Victorians Witness Methods of Capturing Finny Wealth at Sooke.

General Shipping Intelligence of Port Coast and the Ocean.

Yesterday a party of Victorians visited the fish traps near Secretary island, to see for themselves the modus operandi there. They were fortunate in witnessing during their hour's stay great numbers of fish swim into the traps, amongst them being spring salmon of the finest quality. The traps take in, of course, all sorts of fish, in fact, all is fish that swims into the traps. The salmon are selected from the mass of finny prisoners and are immediately deposited in the large scow alongside, which, when filed to its proper capacity, is towed over to the Fraser river as fast as a tug can steam. The fish arrive in perfect condition, and even on the Fraser are noted already for their excellent qualities. Amongst the fish in the traps are to be seen cod, flounder, skate, trout and many other varieties. So far as the visitors could observe the traps work perfectly, and accomplish all that their designers and builders expected. There seems to be no limit to the capacity of the traps for securing fish, and the method of handling them after being caught is simple and effective.

LAUNCHING OF NEBRASKA.

Big U. S. Battleship Will Take the Water Early in October.

The battleship Nebraska will be launched from the Moran Bros. shipyard, Seattle, during the first week in October. The exact date has not been announced as yet, although the heads of the firm say it has been practically decided. Robert Moran will return from Germany in time to witness the crowning event of the growth of the big industry of which he is the head. The big sea fighter is now about 56 per cent completed and is one of the best built vesels yet turned out for the navy. Every precaution has been taken, and the ship so far is a model of workmanship.

THIRTY A MONTH.

Sailors' Wages Are Increasing Steadily for Foreign "Goes."

Sailors on American vessels going foreign receive better wages now than some months ago, the scale being $30 per month, which is an increase of $5 per month. Coasting schooners as heretofore pay $40 per month, but these men have considerable to do when in port assisting in handling the cargo, says the Portland Evening Telegram. This is also required of the sailors on vesels discharging over on the other side, but upon their return here they are usually paid off and longshoremen hired to do the work. This suits the sailorman better, too, for it gives him a vacation and an opportunity to spend his money without interference of work.

STEAM CHEAPER THAN GAS.

The steamer Jesse Harkins, of Portland, Ore., which was formerly on the St. Johns run, is having her motor engines replaced by steam. The expense of burning gasoline is estimated to be about twice that of the old reliable water vapor, even though wood is high. In the meantime the route is covered by the White Flyer, operating on the same schedule as the Jesse Harkins. The White Flyer is a new boat, with a good speed record and of about the proper capacity for the run selected for her.

FREIGHT FOR THE ORIENT.

Harriman Lines Will Take Practically Everything Offered.

Notice is given by the Harriman lines, says a Chicago despatch, that, commencing August 30th the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, from San Francisco, and the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Company from Portland, Ore., will resume receiving freight destined to Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Japan, and for points beyond those ports.

Freight will also be accepted for Chemulpo, Gensan and Fusan, Korea, but bills of lading must be indorsed bearing notification, "All warehouses and extra charges at Nagasaki to be paid by consignees." Freight will not be handled for New Chwang, Port Arthur, Dalny, Korsakovk, Alexandrovsk, Chinampo and Mokpo and Vladivostock. Such articles as cartridges, caps, or unloaded cartridge shells destined to Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Japan, or points via thes ports will not be accepted.

INTERESTING DECISION.

Absorbed Salt in Casks Must Be Allowed For.

New York, Aug. 27.—In an opinion by Judge Summerville of the classification board of the United States general appraisers has decided that an allowance must be made for absorption of sea water in determining the dutiable value of merchandise.

The case decided involved some merchandise imported in casks and which was purchased by the ton. The net invoice weight was 25,100 pounds. That returned by the United States weigher on the arrival of the merchandise showed that the shipment had increased 6,410 pounds, charged to the absorption of sea water by the wooden casks.

JAPAN WANTS STOCK.

Fine Animals Being Shipped on Big Steamer Oanfa.

Dodwell & Co. will ship on the big White Funnel liner Oanfa, now loading at Tacoma, in addition to her other cargo, a consignment of high-bred cattle to Yokohama, Japan. Sixteen head of cattle of high degree are expected to arrive from the east for shipment this week. The first shipments of fancy stock, horses and cattle, for breeding purposes were made to Japan in recent years, but the demand for high-grade animals is increasing.

Crawford & Reid, the Old Town shipbuilders of Tacoma, are constructing sixteen stalls for the cattle, which will be carried on the deck of the Oanfa. The stalls are large and will be comfortable berths for the cattle. They are to be lined on the inside with burlap, stuffed with excelsior. Every care will be taken of the stock en route.

A consignment of fancy hogs is also going on the Oanfa.

MAY EMPLOY COUNSEL.

Shippers Favor Bringing Seizure Before Russian Admiralty.

Balfour, Guthrie & Co., of Seattle, whose shipment of 30,000 sacks of flour on the steamship Calchas has been seized by the Russian government, will take every step to recoved the consignment. James Gillison, jr., a member of the concern, stated that whatever steps the government deems advisable for them to take will be done, and he is hopeful of securing compensation for the entire amount lost.

The matter, Mr. Gillison states, is in the hands of the Tacoma office of the company, and he has not yet been informed if the office there has recided to employ counsel and bring the matter before the admiralty in St. Petersburg, as has been advised by this government. Such action would be very expensive, the company thinks, but at the same time the amount of the loss would, in the opinion of the officers, compensate them for the expense.

BARGE ELIZABETH A WRECK.

Breaks to Pieces During a Storm in Behring Sea.

The old barge Elizabeth, which was being towed to St. Michael by the tug Irene, broke to pieces during a storm in Behring sea on August 7, and is a total loss. She was at the time 264 miles out from Dutch Harbor, on her way to St. Michael.

The storm, which was not of unusual severity, came up and the high running seas soon began tearing the craft to pieces, and within two or three hours the tug had nothing to tow, so she returned to this port.

The Elizabeth, which was 140 feet long and 30 feet wide, carried no cargo save fuel for the tug. She was being taken to St. Michael to be operated on the Yukon by the river steamer Oil City. The craft was probably worth $2,500.

MARINE NOTES

Steamer Nell arrived yesterday from the north with a number of passengers, and amongst her freight were fifteen tons of dogfish oil from the Skidegate refineries, 600 cases of salmon and some lumber.

The tug Fern is being fitted out in the upper harbor for the use of a party of Victorians, who will shortly visit Port Simpson.

Advices brought by the steamer Nell tell of the accidental drowning of a Finlander, Alexander Ericson, who was a passenger. He fell overboard early in the morning off Bella Coola while under the influence of liquor. He disappeared immediately. The man with other Finns came aboard at Clarence.

The sailing of the Pacific Mail steamer Manchuria from San Francisco has been postponed again; the vessel will get away, according to the latest announcement, on August 30th.

There have been launched in the United Kingdom during the past six months 327 vesels, totalling about 578,921 tons gross, as compared with 290 vessels, of about 565,343 tons gross, in the first half of last year, 289 vessels, of about 668,533 tons gross in 1902, 265 vessels of about 725,472 tons gross in 1901, and 281 vesels of about 611,292 tons gross in 1900.

COMMISSIONERS AT THE COAST

Messrs. Blair and Mills Open Railway Enquiry at Vancouver Tomorrow.

Hon. Andrew G. Blair and Dr. James Mills, composing the railway commission, whose arrival has been awaited in Vancouver, reached the city Friday evening, says the News-Advertiser. They were accompanied by Mrs. R. F. Randolph and Miss Blair, daughters of the chairman of the commission; Mrs. and Miss Mills; Mr. J. E. McMullen, of Montreal, assistant solicitor of the C. P. R.; Mr. A. G. Blair, jun., acting secretary; Mr. N. R. Butcher, official reporter; and Mr. Thomas Chandler, chief messenger and usher of the court. The members of the party, who are at the Hotel Vancouver, travel in the Canada Atlantic private car Acadia, and en route from Edmonton to Vancouver stopped at some of the mountain resorts.

"We will hold the first session of the commission on Monday," Mr. Blair said last evening, "and shall hear any and all matters which the council and Board of Trade care to bring before me. I have not in any way considered the questions which have already been announced to me, and nothing will be stated concerning them until the final decision is made. Most of the parties will be represented by counsel, no doubt, but we are always willing to hear anyone interested in any matter before the commission. No hard and fast lines are drawn on matters pertinent to the subject of inquiry."

Mr. Blair is a man of about 60 years of age with silver-grey hair and beard. His forehead is broad and marks a man of no mean intellectual abilities, while his eyes are bright and glisten with Scottish shrewdness. He has the kind courtesy of the born statesman, but says little when there is no occasion for lengthy remarks. When a member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet he was known as the minister who had an opinion of his own, and when he knew he was right, he held firmly to it. He is a politician of considerable experience, having been in the government in New Brunswick for fourteen years and eight at Ottawa.

The commission, after holding sessions in Vancouver, will proceed to Victoria.

THE SCOFIELD PARTY.

Leave on the Steamer Spokane for Alaska—Regret Leaving The Washington.

After two weeks sojourn at The Washington, Mrs. Ebenezer Scofield and the Misses Scofield, accompanied by three maids and valet, left on the Spokane for a trip to Alaska. In an interview last evening, Mrs. Scofield said that in all their summer trips abroad they had never spent a more delightful fortnight than here in this city at The Washington.

The view from this hotel is a pleasure we shall never forget, and it is our intention to return here next summer. The Washington surpasses any hotel west of Chicago. As to service and the cuisine, it has no equal.

Our party leave Seattle with many regrets.

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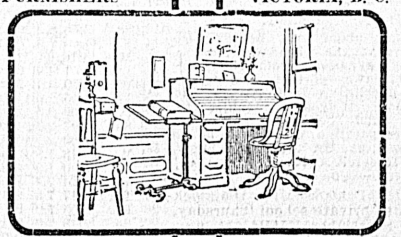
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Victoria, British Columbia

By Herbert Cuthbert, in "The Farmers Advocate."

The question in Western Canada today is not so much how to make a living as where to make it. The men who can settle in a locality possessing a mild, temperate climate, excellent educational and social advantages, magnificent natural scenery and abundance of game and game fish, and where the opportunities of making a good living are the same, if not better, than in districts where these conditions do not exist, would be extremely foolish not to choose such a country.

Victoria, B. C., Canada, the most western city in His Majesty's Dominions, is acknowledged to be one of the most beautifully situated cities in the world. It has an equable climate that cannot be equalled in any part of Canada, and few places in the Old Country. During the past few years its fame as a delightful resort for those on pleasure bent, and as a residential city, has attracted thousands of visitors and many prominent residents from all parts of the empire and the United States, and, without doubt, it is going to be the great recreation and pleasure resort of the Pacific Coast. As a tourist and residential city, its reputation is now well established, but, somehow the fact has been lost sight of that it is in the centre of one of the most beautiful stretches of country in the West, a country that is not surpassed anywhere for its suitability for mixed farming, poultry-raising, dairying, and especially for fruit growing. Of course there is land equally as good in other parts of Canada, but even that is doubtful in reference to its suitability for fruit-growing; but when you consider its climatic and scenic advantages, that it is dotted with small provincial townships in which there is one or more excellent schools, and that it is within easy reach of a thoroughly up-to-date and charming city, and other cities on the mainland of B. C. and the United States, we wonder that more of the settlers who have come into Western Canada during the past few years have not found their way to the districts around Victoria.

There is, perhaps, one obvious reason for this, namely, that for years there has been no government land for sale, and that most of the agricultural land has been farmed by the original settlers in rather large holdings. There has been, therefore, no special inducements for real estate agents or others to spend any money in advertising, and no great prominence has been given to the possibilities of the districts around Victoria. Even now it is a rare thing to find a Victoria real estate agent advertising the country. That this is a serious mistake there is no doubt, because during the past few years things around Victoria have changed wonderfully, and there are hundreds of people who would be attracted to our lovely part of the country if their attention were drawn to its advantages. The local demand that has grown up for almost everything that the farmer, the dairyman and the poultry-raiser can produce, and the market for our fruit that has been opened up in Manitoba and the Northwest, and the willingness of the larger farmers and property owners now to cut up their holdings into small blocks, have so changed conditions as to admit of a very large immigration of people who have some means and who would like to use what they have in making a living in pleasant surroundings, or in adding to there present income. I, therefore take the liberty of giving you a few particulars about this part of the world, with some illustrations that may be of some interest to your readers.

The very first consideration when deciding upon a new place of residence, is weather conditions. No matter what other advantages a country may possess, climate is the most important factor.

THE CLIMATE OF VICTORIA.

Victoria has a climate devoid of extremes of heat or cold, and much similar to that of the south of England. There are, practically, but two seasons, spring and fall. Zero weather, sunstrokes and prostrations fro mthe heat, are afflictions only known to Victorians through newspaper reports from other parts of the world. Her proximity to the Pacific ocean, and the flow of the Japan current past her shores, keep the temperature of the winter above freezing During the summer months the prevailing winds are from the south-east, which passing over the snow-capped Olympian mountains and the straits of Juan de Fuca, are comfortably tempered before reaching the city of Victoria. No day is so hot as to be uncomfortable, and no night so warm as to warrant discarding the blanket. The thermometer rarely registers, even on the hottest days in summer, over 80 deg. The winter climate is the most moderate in Canada, the average lowest temperature for the last three years being 40 deg. above zero. The rainfall is the least of any city on the coast north of San Francisco, and it is a serious mistake not to recognize that there is not as much wet weather here as in England. The rainfall for Victoria and other coast cities is shown by the following extract:

Mr. Wilson, of the C. P. R. telegraphs has furnished the following interesting figures, showing the rainfall during the past year at different points in the Province:

Vancouver, 64.76 inches.
New Westminster, 63.21 inches.
Chilliwack, 62.35 inches.
Victoria, 26.47 inches.

Colonist, 1903.

THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE COUNTRY.

Victoria City and its suburbs have become famous for their scenic attractions. Many of the farms that are spread over the surrounding country are in the most picturesque situations that it is possible to imagine. Writing upon the scenic attractions of Victoria, Mr. E. F. Knight, in the London Morning Post, said:

"The country immediately outside the town is singularly beautiful: the undulating promontory being covered with woods of pine and fir, and a lovely wild jungle of arbutus, rose, flowering bushes of many varieties, and English broom, which since it was imported here, has spread all over the more open country, so that it is ablaze with golden blossoms for a great portion of the year. In the spring and summer there is an extraordinary abundance of beautiful wild flowers, and in the autumn all the vegetation is aglow with tints vivid or mellow, and amid this pleasant bocage, skirting the little bays and headlands of the promontory, are scattered the delightful homes of the fortunate citizens of Victoria How magnificent are the landscapes on which the possessors of these pleasantest of homes look out, embracing broad waters, sinuous straits, timbered islands and capes, and, behind all, the mighty mountain ranges of the mainland, with their summits of eternal snow, the most conspicuous peak behind Mount Baker, which, though a hundred miles away, is generally clearly visible from here."

Naturally, with such a climate and such surroundings, the only thing lacking to make life complete, to those who are not fortunate enough to be independent, is some business or industry in which a living can be made.

FRUIT GROWING

offers one of the best openings for people of small means and who wsih to employ their time in a pleasant occupation. During my last visit to Winnipeg a large fruit dealer said: "If you can pack your fruit as they do in Califoruia your district can capture the whole Western Canadian market. It has the finest texture and flavor of any fruit coming into this country." The Provincial government has been alive to this question of packing for some sime, and employ an expert to give growers practical instruction in this matter; the result is that our customers have little to complain of in this respect. It is a very gratifying fact that last year there was a demand for three times the amount of fruit grown, which could have been sold at good prices. This indusiry is so far, however, only in its infancy. No organized or systematic effort has been made to thoroughly develop fruit culture; but there is no reason whatever why the districts around Victoria should not develop a business in certain lines equalto—nay, surpassing—that of California. Of course there are certain kinds that are procured in the Southern State that cannot be grown around Victoria, namely, oranges, bananas and other semi-tropical fruits, but for apples, prunes, cherries, pears, strawberries and raspberries, there is no finer country on earth.

The experimental stage in fruit culture here has been passed. It has been demonstrated that there are certain varieties that can be grown to as fine a stage of perfection as possible, that there is a market which can absorb all that can be grown, at a splendid profit, and that there is any amount of the finest land for the purpose at prices that are more reasonable than is asked in places that have not half the advantages of Victoria. All that is wanted now is the advent of newcomers, who are expert at the business, to avail themselves of the opportunities that exist and to go into the business upon expert and practical lines, and Vic will be the center of one of the best and most profitable countries in America.

POULTRY-RAISING.

There is scarcely less opportunity in poultry-raising than in fruit culture, and the causes that have prevented this from becoming known to he outside world are the same, namely, an utter absence of advertising. In fact it is doubtful yet if there are many people in Victoria and surrounding districts that really comprehend the enormous possibilities of this industry. Chickens: why chickens have been looked upon largely as one used to look upon the family pig, something that, at the end of the can eat up the scraps, and that once or twice a year bring in a few dollars, or help to pay the grocery bill. A scientific all-run poultry farm can be made one of the most valuable properties in Western America—there is room for dozens of them around Victoria, and there is no place more suitable. On this matter the experiences and impressions of Mr. L. G. Jarvis, the poultry expert and judge, of Quebec, will be found interesting. On his return from a visit to Victoria, he said:

"I left Montreal on the evening of the 28th of January, by the G. T. R. and Northern Pacific, arriving at Seattle on the evening of February 2nd. The next morning I took the boat for Victoria, reaching the beautiful city, the Pacific gateway to the Dominion of Canada, and the capital of British Columbia, which becomes interesting to all who visit the Pacific coast, owing to its naval and military strength, and its position as the first port entered by all steamships from Australia, China and the Orient. I think Victoria the most charmingly situated city in Canada. On the south and west are the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the Pacific Ocean, and on the east lies the Gulf of Georgia, with the picturesque islands, equalling if not surpassing the Thousand Islands. Leaving Seattle by boat on a beautiful morning, as warm as May in Quebec, I could remain outside without a top coat, and view the scenery on either side of the Puget Sound, and in the distance could be seen the Cascade and Olympic mountains, covered with snow, while in the foreground are lesser mountains, covered with fir and other trees; a picture no artist can paint.

"On my arrival at Victoria, I found the grass as green as summer, more particularly the lawns surrounding the Government buildings. There had been little if any snow to speak of during the winter, and at several places I visited during my stay in Victoria, I noticed the fowls roosting in the trees. I remained in Victoria until Monday evening the 9th. I received an invitation from H. W. Bullock, Esq., to spend a few days with him in his beautiful home on Salt Spring island, about half way between Nanaimo and Victoria, having daily connection with both places. Mr. Bullock has a very complete poultry plant, up-to-date buildings, and very suitable runs, being all planted to fruit trees, giving ample shade; in fact, all its surroundings are of the best for successful poultry-raising. Mr. Bullock has about two hundred and forty hens, all, with the exception of six rose-combed Minorcas, silver-laced Wyandottes. Not a sick bird could be seen in or about the buildings. He was gathering an average of one hundred and twenty eggs per day, when I was there, a good average for the season of the year. He ships his eggs to Victoria once a week. He has a few chicks hatched, and a two-hundred-egg Cypher machine in operation, and intends starting a Prairie State of the same capacity in a few days.

"I enjoyed my stay very much with Mr. Bullock, who, by the way, is an English gentleman in every sense of the word, and is only in the poultry business as a pastime, enjoying the comforts or a beautiful home, and on an island that might be called a sportsman's paradise."

It will be noticed that even on this up-to-date ranch, poultry-raising is only gone into as a pastime, and the eggs are only reared for the local market. And this is in a country where eggs are worth, wholesale, from 15c to 60c per dozen during the year; chickens from 30c to 60c each; and ducks $12 per dozen. The export business has never been catered to in the least; in fact, all the case eggs handled here by wholesalers come from the East or from Califarnia. The magnitude of th's business can be realized from the fact that there are fifty cases of eggs a day going into the Yukon.

Is it not surprising that with such a perfect climate and country for poultry, and with a limited market at such high prices, there are not some large and scientifically-run farms? There are certainly opportunities in this business around Victoria that cannot be equalled anywhere in the world.

DAIRYING.

It is the opinion of the farmers in the district around Victoria that dairying pays better than any other branch of mixed forming. There is not a district within fifty miles of Victoria where this fact is not patent. Six years ago there was not a creamery in British Columbia, while at the present time there are six, and others in contemplation. There are two tributary to the city of Victoria, and their product is sold almost before it is made. There is not a district in Canada where butter sells for a higher price than here. Th's is evidenced by the fact that during 1902 the Cowichan creamery manufactured 96,000 pounds of butter, which was sold at an average of 27½c per pound, while the creamery that has recently been opened within three miles of Victoria manufactured and sold the first year 115,000 pounds at an average price of 28c per pound.

These creameries have not only found a market for the cream of the farmers at good prices, but they have been able to pay good dividends on shares, which are held by farmers in the district Nowwithstanding that the increase in the production of butter has been so material during the past few years, it has not kept pace with the increased demand, and there is no doubt but that three times the amount of butter made locally could be sold. What has been said in this article already with reference to climate and adaptability of the land for mixed farming, dairying, etc., need not be added to; there are no districts in the West that are more suitable in these respects than those around Victoria. In reference to the dairying in these districts, the following extracts are taken from "Land and Agriculture," published by the Provincial Government:

"Dairying pays better than any other branch of mixed farming. The principal difficulty where conditions are otherwise favorable is the scarcity of skilled labor for milking, etc. Dairying is profitable, and likely to continue profitable, on account of the high prices realized for fresh butter, and the fact that the demand is constantly increasing."

"With regards to breeds of cattle most suitable, all breeds have been tried but the conclusion, which practical dairymen have arrived at here, is the same as has been arrived at elsewhere—that the breed is of little importance; it is the cow herself. If there is any preference at all at the present time, it is for Jerseys and the milking type of Shorthorns."

In the latest report of the Department of Agriculture, the following references are made to poultry-raising and fruit growing, which will be found interesting in view of what has already been said upon these subjects:

"Many parts, on account of the gravelly nature of the soil rendering it warm and dry in winter, and the absence of predatory animals, are particularly well adapted to the production of poultry. In fact, were I asked to locate a poultry farm in the Province, I should unhesitatingly recommend this district. The comparatively easy work in connection with this industry, the proximity to the markets, the climate, the good prices obtained at all seasons of the year for fowls and eggs, all point to poultry-raising as the one branch of agricultural pursuits for which this district is well adapted, and, provided it is prosecuted with diligence and in an enlightened and rational manner, probably the most profitable, and will give quicker returns than any other. In any case, it is a good adjunct to fruit raising which cannot be expected to give maximum returns in less than four or five years. Small fruits, of course, do well, especially strawberries; and since fruit can now be sent in car load lots to the Northwest Territories and Manitoba, without breaking bulk, a great incentive is given to its production."

HOG, SHEEP AND CATTLE RAISING.

These three branches of mixed farming can also be profitably carried on around Victoria. There is an excellent market for hogs weighing from 120 to 160 pounds, fat enough for the butcher, and there is a constant demand for hogs of this class. Prices during last year were from 6c to 8c a pound, and the conditions of the country are most suitable for this kind of farming.

Sheep-raising is profitable in some of the districts around Victoria, but not in others; but there is no doubt that the market conditions are such that to a man who thoroughly understands sheep, and who has been fortunate enough to secure a good run, they are very profitable; prices ranging from $5 to $7 each.

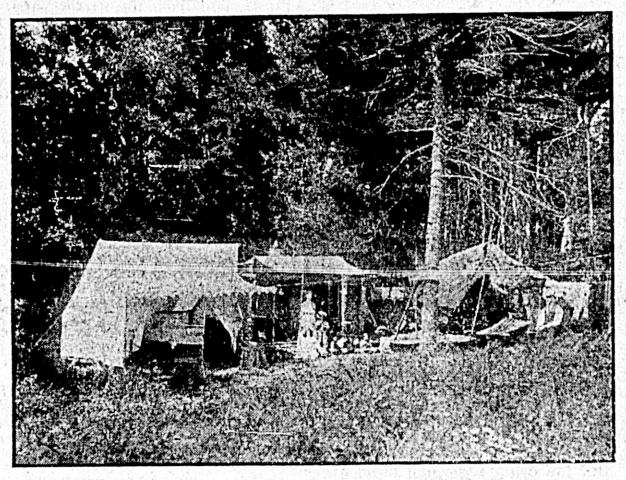
The cattle business is profitable, and is one of the most promising branches of mixed farming that anyone can take up at the present time. There is an excellent home market for all that can be raised. Beef cattle bring from 6½c to 9c a pound, live weight, and dairy cattle $50 to $[illegible] per head.

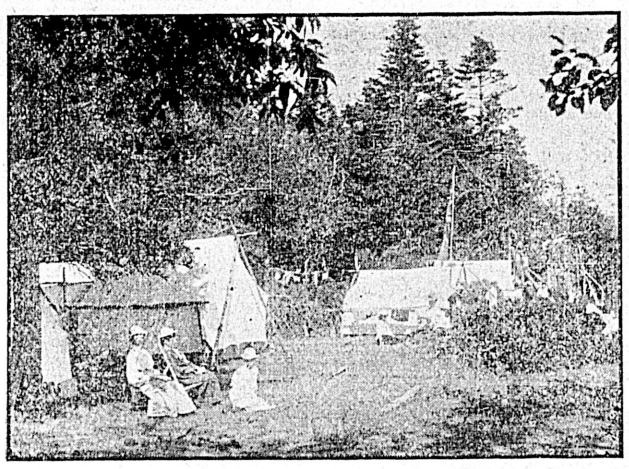
There is not the space available in this article for a more detailed account of these branches of farming. It is safe to say that there is scarcely a district on the coast where there is a finer stretch of well-cultivated farming land than in this vicinity, as the illustrations in this article will testify.

VICTORIA AS A HOLIDAY RESORT.

During the past two or three years the city has come to the front as a vacation resort, and is today, probably, patronized by the people of Manitoba and the Northwest, both summer and winter, more than any other city in Canada. Those who have not done so should certainly spend their vacation in Victoria. They will find a most interesting and delightful city, with every facility for enjoying themselves, and will at the same time be able to enquire into the possibilities of the surrounding country.

Camping Scenes at Point Macaulay.





DISSATISFIED RHODESIANS.

Rhodesia wishes to become a Crown Colony free from the denomination of the British South Africa Company.

This is not a new movement; for many years there have existed no severer critics of the Chartered Company's regime than the people of Rhodesia.

By the Cape Mail steamer which arrived on Saturday, bringing Dr. Jamison and a number of prominent South Africans, came also a deputation from Rhodesia, the outcome of a representative conference of Rhodesians which met at Salisbury in June.

The main grievances set forth are:—

1. The impecuniosity of the Chartered Company.
2. The unequal treatment of Rhodesians by the company.
3. The creation of monopolies.
4. The preferential treatment of large financial corporations.

"Rhodes did much to make the country impossible. He forced our traffic over the Cape lines, and to this day the East Coast trade is throttled by exhorbitant railway rates."

The East Coast route from Beira to Salisbury is a little over two hundred miles as compared to the route from Capetown to Salisbury, which is 1,800 miles.

"We hope to see Rhodesia run by the Imperial Government," said one of the deputation, "with the purchase price of the country as the National Debt."

The market capitalization of the Chartered Company may be placed at the present time at £6,720,000 on account of share capital and some £1,180,000 in respect of debenture capital. Roughly, therefore, we can say that the market estimates the Chartered Company as a going concern with all its assets, rights, and goodwill, lock, stock and barrel, at £8,000,000. But the Chartered Company, it is known, places a considerable sentimental value on its political rights.

Are You Going to the World's Fair?

If so, you should take along a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. The hot weather, fatigue and change of drinking water and diet are almost certain to produce diarrhœa, and when you have this remedy at hand you can check it at once. If you wish to buy it while there you can get it at any drug store in St. Louis, and at the Inside Drug Store. For sale by all Druggists.

RUSSIA AT BAY.

The Prince Talks.

Mr. Percival Gibbon writes in the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg as follows:—

Leaning back among the brocaded cushions of his cavernous armchair, the Prince stroked a blonde beard as much like the Czar's as the Czar's own. He had a Ouida-esque white hand, and is point-device a guardsman, but philosophic beyond the grandoise wont of the Imperial House.

"We are abashed, perhaps," he admitted, dreamily. "But abashed is not beaten. It is dangerous—oh, very dangerous—to drive a Russian into a corner. With us, to have our back against the wall is to begin to live. That is the Mongol, the sunrise in the blood of this race. It is what we retain of the animal, the foundation, one would say, of our nature. Oh, but I am not blind to my own people. I have the eyes that come to one from seeing frontiers, and how should I not know of what kind are the men I must perhaps some day lead? I will give you—what you call it?—a tip, my friend. Yes, a tip. It is the mistake of Europe to go to Russia as one would go to France, to England, to the Quirinal. One should go to Russia in the same way, with the same care and the same means, as to China. Then, ah, then, you begin to talk!"

The Prince is a member of five clubs in London, and his English is often gracefully idiomatic.

"Look, now, at the moujik," he resumed, with lowered eyelids, joining his long fingers judicially. "Is it a man you see there simply? Is it a kind of thing that is half appetite and half education? Oh, but not a bit of it. A long way deep down there is an Eastern, an Oriental, and this Oriental is the engine that truly governs the whole moujik. He is a man like another man, because the Oriental cannot go naked. The police will run him in if he is not garmented in respectfulness and trousers and hunger, and it is not the moujik all lonely. He is the stem of Russia, and out of him, like the twigs of a bush, you have the Romanoffs the class that profits, the class that governs, the class that decorates. Me, too; all the same old lot—all pitched with the same brush. We are Easterns underneath, and it is tommy-rot to try to put the salt of the West on the tail of the East.

"What is it of such a force you find when you go in gold lace and cocked hats to talk with China? It is a diplomat who can win credit by lying, honor by breaking trust, and renown by treachery. If he takes your bribe, he lose no rank; if he sell you a pup, what then? All is lovely in the garden. He is out of your reach; yes, all the time. When you try to pin him down to a square deal, he can duck free from you, and dodge where you cannot follow through any wicked sinfulness. It is the soft thing of the Eastern; his soul is not troubled with business. That is for the brain, the tricky brain of all the world, and the real man is not bothering himself. And yet you try cocked hats on him—as if it was a Lord Mayor!"

The gentle contempt, the tolerant and superior amusement on the Prince's delicate features were things to carve on a tombstone.

"Now, this Eastern," he resumed soon, crossing one admirably trousered leg over the other, "is not a thing you can write down and remember, like the name of a street. You must not judge of him by other people. You must take a rest, you must let up; and because the Petropavlovsk is immersed, and Port Arthur will chuck a sponge, it is not to think that all is going to rip like that. No! Not a bit of it! It will take a little bit more yet to give Russia—all the Russia of the people—a veritable scratch, and then there will be a Tartar to be caught which will not keep off the grass for the Geneva convention.

"The Japanese," he drawled, "the more they make war, the more they are European. But we, the longer we fight, the more we are Easterns, and some day we will be—how is it?—seriously annoyed. With her back against the wall of a partisan Europe, rearing, however, to chip in, Russia will—er—come out wonderfully. Like a rat in a corner. It is our way. These etiquettes of fighting, these punctilios of making dead people, they cramp our style. But when we get our shirt out, as Rudyard Shakespeare says, then there will be a high old kettle of fish. There will be such a war as is not written of, a devastation, a fight to a finish, with nobody to say, 'Oh, fie!' when there is a hit under the zone, and nobody shout, 'Please come out of it,' when one is down and the other is engorging him. Think, only!"

He shook his head meditatively.

"There has not been a war," he declared. "No in verity, a war of the true actual. War is the end of law, and it is proper to kill wounded and hang prisoners and torture spies and poison water. It is the real thing, but uneasy to do. Yet conceive a great people of Easterns fighting for very life, what shall they stop at? What can you forbid, with all to lose—life, credit, power an' all, an' all? And fighting you must cogitate, not with a people like them, but with a race they regard like yellow niggers, impertinents, insolents, with a blooming cheek, coming out of the East to be cock of the walk. Ah, but Russia will engage herself. She will take off her coat, and gird up her groins, and tuck in her tuppenny—all Russia, the people and the Government fighting together with money and blood and brains, like the boys of the old brigade. But not yet, mark! Not simply for the Petropavlovsk and Port Arthur. No! She will take a hand when there is danger, and danger so near that it can kindle what is not easy to find in the Russian—his imagination. Ah, but once that is done, we shall be busy, and there will be wigs on the lawn."

"Oh, it is no end of game to be an Eastern," he concluded. "When you have come to the conclusion of your humanity, you have a fine animal left. It is not only the Western that can make a hog of himself, but you will find that when Russia is forced to it she can be simply beastly."

CZAR AND CONVICT.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Tageblatt" relates an interesting episode, which he also says is the only foundation for the sensational statement made in a London newspaper that two infernal machines were found in the private apartments of the Czar's palace.

A few days ago the Czar was walking with his daughters in the grounds surrounding the palace, when suddenly a man employed in the gardens approached His Majesty, and, kneeling down a short distance off, held out a petition.

With his usual cordiality the Czar went up to the man, asked his name and what he wanted, and was considerably surprised to hear, "I am an escaped convict from Siberia who implores your Majesty's gracious pardon."

Inquiries proved the truth of the gardener's extraordinary statement. After escaping from Siberia he had wandered from Siberia, where, relying on a false passport, he had sought work. Strangely enough, he was taken on as a casual laborer in the park at Tzarkoe Selo. His industry and sobriety were noticed, and he was soon given regular work and fixed wages in the Imperial greenhouses.

A desire to feel perfectly secure among his fellow-men had impelled him to take the desperate step of applying direct to the Czar for pardon.

His Majesty was interested in the man and gave orders that he should not be punished.

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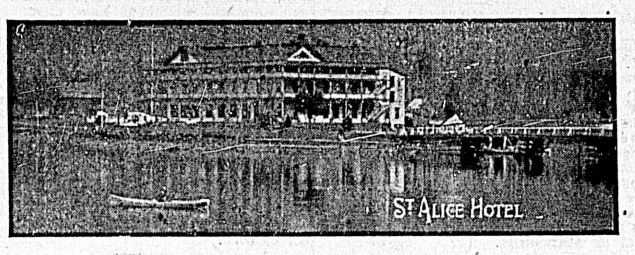

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WORLD WIDE FLOAT.

Garnerings From Many Sources.

TIME ON THE CEILING.

Jeweler's Circular Weekly.

An ingeniously constructed shadow clock has just been invented by Prof. Herth, Lynn, Mass. The essential feature of the invention consists of a lamp, which throws upon the ceiling an optical representation of a small watch.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRIAL WORK.

New York Mail.

A man sacrifices nothing by doing such honest work away from home as he can get. A woman sacrifices much. It is undeniable that her presence in the industries is essentially illogical, even disorderly. Yet human development has taken the turn in this direction, for what inscrutable purpose no man and no woman knows. It would be a harder task for the opponents of woman in industry to drive her out of it than for Kuropatkin to drive Kuroki out of Manchuria.

WANTED IT RUBBED IN.

In superintending his household affairs Herbert Spencer was practical and amusing. At one time the poulterer had not been giving satisfaction, so Spencer called his housekeeper and gave her directions to transfer his custom to another tradesman, whose shop faced the delinquent's. "And Miss Smith," said the author of "Synthetic Philosophy," "be particular that the first poulterer sees you giving your orders to the second poulterer."

WILLS AND WORDS.

Kansas City Journal.

Two wills were filed with the probate judge in Atchison county. One read:

"Will—I give all my property to my wife."

The other read:

"I give, devise and bequeath all my property, real, personal and mixed, together with all tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or otherwise appertaining to, wherever situated, to have and to hold, for all time and forever," etc.

And the first is as good as the last.

SOME ODD INSURANCE.

Some curious insurance is taken out by professionals. Kubelik, the violinist, pays a yearly accident premium of $1,500 on his bow hand alone on a $10,000 policy. If totally disabled he would receive $50,000. Paderewski, the pianist, pays $4,000 a year on a $50,000 policy on his fingers. Joseph Hoffman also has his fingers heavily insured. Not long ago the young pianist hurt his hands in a bicycle tumble and recovered a check for a large sum from an accident company in Europe.

MORGAN'S "NERVIEST MAN."

Pierpont Morgan says that the nerviest man he ever met was with him in a railroad car while traveling in Europe. The stranger, a German, took a seat opposite him, and was much interested in the big, black cigar the financier was smoking. "Vould you mint gifing me one like dat?" he finally said. Although much astonished at the bluntness of the request, Morgan readily complied therewith. The German lighted the cigar, took a few puffs, and, beaming with good nature, said: "I vould not haf droubled you, but I had a match in mine poggid and I did not know vat to do mit him."

AGED 134 YEARS.

A despatch from Meadville, Penn., says that Mrs. Mary Murphy has just died at her home in Kerrtown, a suburb of Meadville, aged 134 years. In a recent interview she said: "I was born in Dublin, Ireland, on Christmas Day, 1770, and came to America in 1870, when I was in my 100th year. I was 28 years old when the Irish rebellion took place in 1798, and my first husband was a soldier. I was 33 years old when Robert Emmet was executed for treason on September 20, 1803." The venerable woman left her second husband.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Chicago News.

Few men would care to be done by as they try to do others.

It is difficult for the talkative man to find willing listeners.

Floating capital is a good thing when attached to a solid anchor.

After a man leaves the marriage altar it's a case of boss or be bossed.

One-half the world doesn't seem to care whether the other half lives or not.

Many a man who is supposed to be making money has to borrow car fare off his wife.

After coming into his heirship a young man is apt to find it pretty smooth sailing.

Girls, don't marry a handsome man unless you are well up in the art of chasing soiled linen up and down a washboard.

BLOOD AND IRON.

Detroit Evening News.

Von Plehve, Minister of the Interior for Russia, has fallen a victim to the enemies that he excited. The dead minister was a climber. His ambitions were masterful, and his cunning was only exceeded by his ruthlessness of the rights of the masses. He was a clannish man, a pan-Slavist, jealous of any other tribe or race that dared assert itself in the councils of Russia. He aimed to be a Bismarck, a king-keeper and an empire-builder, but he lacked the genius of Bismarck and gave little consideration to opportunity. Having schemed for the favor of the ruling class, he was able to depose the favorite minister of the Czar and obtain the ear of royalty. Realizing the latent power of Russia, he threw off the discretion which usually disguises the purposes of nations. If anything was to be done, his idea was to do it, regardless of the irritation that might result. If anybody objected, his remedy was to hammer them into submission.

HER HOPES IN HER CHILDREN.

New York Evening Post.

Wisdom is justified of her children in the case of Great Britain, is the judgment of Captain Brassey, the naval expert. Within ten years, he says, the command of the seas will have passed from England to the United States. We are now building more battleships than the old country, and the gallant captain takes it for granted that we shall be able to keep on doing so. If he is right, it is, of course, perfectly easy to compute the time when Britannia will have ceased to rule the waves. Perhaps, however, there may be a hitch in the proceedings. Mother England is spending about $180,000,000 a year on her navy. Ours is costing us at present about $100,000,000; but our real objective is $200,000,000. That, however, seems farther away than it did a year ago. Treasury deficits are now worrying Mr. Leslie Shaw as much as they have been Mr. Austen Chamberlain. But if Captain Brassey is, after all, a true prophet, what hope is there for Great Britain? Why, in her colonies. These will aid in building up the mother country's navy. The Chamberlainites have this to keep them cheerful. But our time will also come; the Philippines and Porto Rico will eventually have to provide us with a navy. Children are a blessing, and happy is the nation that hath its quiver full of them.

WIDOWS IN JAPAN.

Widows in Japan—of whom there will soon unfortunately be a greatly increased number—cut their hair short and comb it back plainly without a parting, unless, indeed, they are prepared to accept fresh offers, in which case they give a broad hint of their inclinations by twisting their hair round a long shell hairpin placed horizontally across the back of the head. Marriageable maidens distinguish and, as it were, advertise themselves by combing their locks high in front and arranging them in the form of a butterfly—which is something to be caught —or a fan half open, and adorning these significant designs with bright-colored balls and gold or silver cord.

FORGERY OF JAPANESE STAMPS.

A member of the Junior Philatelic Society writes to the Times, of London, as follows:

"May I be permitted in your columns to sound a note of warning to amateur stamp collectors with regard to forgeries of early Japanese postage stamps? There have always been large quantities of these spurious labels on the market, but the present interest in the war is responsible for an enormous increase. The forgeries are manufactured in Japan, and in addition to being hawked on board liners in the Far East are exported to Great Britain and America. Collectors not possessed of special knowledge of Japanese stamps should only purchase from reputable dealers."

WOMAN ON A WARSHIP.

From the London Mail.

A Japanese priest who was on board the transport Sado Maru and saw the Russian cruisers sink the Hitachi Maru states:

"We observed a column of white smoke rising from the Hitachi Maru, which shortly afterwards disappeared. Before the transport sank a woman appeared on the deck of one of the Russian warships, which I think was the Rurik.

"She stood against the ship's rail and waved a handkercief, smiling and chatting as the Hitachi went down. She was evidently pleased at the destruction of the vessel for her country's sake.

"We were furious with indignation at the behaviour of this woman, and feared that she would repeat it when the Sado Maru went down. We all felt very angry and wished we could curse her to death with our dying breath if we had to die. We were astonished at the sight of a woman on a warship."

MAIL TUBE SERVICE FOR LONDON.

From the London Telegraph.

Parliament is to be asked next session to give authority for the inauguration of an American system of pneumatic mail tubes throughout London. The Batcheller Pneumatic Tube Company of Philadelphia has undertaken to give a practical demonstration of the ease and rapidity with which post office mails and parcels may be carried all over London. The company has acquired "Ranelagh House," on the Fulham side of Putney bridge, and there it has laid down some 800 feet of tubing of a diameter sufficient to carry eight-inch carriers. This is the size of the carriers used in America, but a twelve-inch carrier is proposed for the system which the Batcheller company contemplates, with the sanction of Parliament, laying down throughout London. These carriers will be forced through the tubes at the rate of forty miles an hour by means of a constant current of compressed air.

SCIENTISTS' EXPERIMENTAL METHODS.

From the London Telegraph.

When the memorial to Sir George Stokes was unveiled the other day, Lord Rayleigh held up as an example still to be followed the simplicity of Stokes' experimental methods and the limitation of his apparatus to the bare essentials for the demonstrations he had in view. Prof. George Darwin has well said that people are nowadays too apt to think that science can only be carried forward with elaborate appliances, and yet many of the finest experiments have been made with cardboard, cork and sealing wax. Modern science has rendered necessary for many investigations highly expensive instruments, and great laboratories are required for college purposes, but, observes Prof. Darwin, the number of great investigators has been but little increased by laboratories, and those who are interested in science and have not access to laboratories should not give up their study in despair." There are gentlemen living today who have spent almost as many thousands as Newton and Stokes spent pounds over their apparatus, and yet up to the present have not far eclipsed the two Lucasian professors.

WHEN YOU SEND YOUR SON TO COLLEGE.

President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve university and Adelbert college, writing on the subject of "College Life and the Home," says that the home "should be frank in telling the college all about the boy whom it intrusts to the college for four years. * * * I have often thought, and I believe I have elsewhere said, that it might be well for the college to put into the hands of every father sending a son some questions about that son. In such a list might be included such questions as these.

"1. Has your son inherited tendencies to any disease?

"2. What are his favorite studies?

"3. To what temptations is he more inclined to yield?

"4. Is he responsive to responsibilities?

"5. Does he readily assume leadership in any undertaking?

"6. Can he be trusted not to overwork? Can he be trusted to work enough?

"7. Can he be trusted to take sufficient exercise?

"8. Has he already formed good habits of study? If not, in what respect are his habits of study poor?

"9. What do you wish this college to do for your son?"

WORLD WIDE FLOAT.

TOM HYDE'S DRESS SUIT.

"The first time that evening clothes were seen in Red Dog, Cal.," said Allen Kelly, author, traveler, and grizzly bear hunter, the other night, "happened in this way: Tom Hyde, the town marshal, had to take a prisoner to Sacramento. After delivering him to the proper authorities, he dropped into a music hall in the capital to spend the evening. There he saw what is known on the east side as a 'full dress' suit, and a dollar now. I thought they were seeing its possibilities at a glance he became desperately enamored of it.

"The next day he went to a clothing store and bought a ready-made swallow tail suit. Upon returning to Red Dog he wore it day and night, and it is needless to say created a sensation. If he hadn't been known as a bad man from Bitter Creek, who always carried two 44-calibre guns, he certainly would have been mobbed or lynched.

"I was stopping in Red Dog at the time, and meeting him one morning in his 'first-part suit,' as Haverley's Mastodon Minstrels used to call it, I said to him: 'Say, Tom, don't you know that those clothes only should be worn in the evening. Why do you wear them all day?'

"'Colonel,' said Tom, 'these are the only clothes I ever saw that I could draw both my guns from my hind pockets at once without getting my d—d coat tails in the way, and I intend to wear them day and night until I each in.'"

WHEN PAUL KRUGER WAS YOUNG.

(As Told by Himself.)

After the Kaffirs had been besieged for some time and suffered greatly from famine, without our getting any nearer, to effecting our object, I endeavored to end the matter and bring about a surrender by stratagem. With this object in view, I crept in the dark, unseen, into the cave where the Kaffirs lay hidden. I sat down among them and began to talk to them in their own language, as though I were one of themselves, and suggested that it would surely be better to surrender than die of hunger. Suddenly an armed Kaffir exclaimed:

"Magoa! White man!"

But this dangerous moment also passed, for when the Kaffir shouted "Magoa!" all the others fled deeper into the cave, and I jumped up and ran after them, right into the back of the cave. The Kaffirs now began to hunt for the white man, looking for him in every direction except where he was, in their very midst.

When they had quieted down a little I once more addressed them in their own language and urged them to surrender. Finally I succeeded in bringing 170 or 180 women and children out of the cave, and it was not until I was outside that they perceived that it was I, and not a Kaffir, who had been talking to them.

POTENTIALITIES OF KOREA.

From the London Telegraph.

The foreign trade of Korea, says British Vice Consul Lay in his annual report, reached in 1903 the highest figures yet attained, and this in spite of a period of complete stagnation toward the end of the year caused by the menace of war. Both imports and exports were a record. "This continued growth," says the report, "shows the possibilities of expansion under a reformed and stable system." Mr. Lay is, in fact, most enthusiastic over the potentialities of the Hermit Kingdom. "Korea, we are told, is a country with a good climate, and, were due regard paid to sanitation, could easily be rendered free from epidemics. Moreover the soil is fertile, and properly developed, the resources would yield abundant profit. Nothing is further from the truth that Korea is a poor country.

"It is satisfactory to know that British manufacturers have profited very much by the recent marked improvement in the import trade." About 60 per cent. of the railway material landed in Korea in 1902, consisting of rails and accesssories for the Seoul-Fusan line, was sent from this country, and it is calculated that last year the amount shipped had a value of upward of £100,000.

In one rather singular respect the Koreans are showing themselves well disposed to modern Western tendencies —they are discarding their ancient pipes in favor of the cigarette. One result of this change of taste has been to increase to an enormous degree the work of the Che-mul-pho Cigarette and Tobacco Company, a British enterprise, which, starting in November last with 54 hands, was by April employing no fewer than 245. No doubt the war has also had a very stimulating effect on this particular industry.

GRANDMOTHER AT THIRTY-FOUR.

From the London Express.

"The wife of a Brooklyn alderman has just had the rare experience of becoming a grandmother at thirty-six."

The above paragraph, which appeared in the Express, recently has provided an instant challenge from a lady who lives near Brighton.

"Is this unusual?" she asks. "I was married at fifteen. I had a daughter at sixteen. She married at seventeen, and she had a child nearly a year afterward.

"Therefore I was a grandmother at thirty-four. I had four children before I was twenty-one, and have had none since. Now I am forty-two. My girls are all grown, so we are like five sisters, and as happy as queens.

"Three of my daughters are married, and I have two grandsons.

"I could not resist the challenge implied in your paragraph, seeing that I could so distinctly go one better than the American grandmother.

Our correspondent's achievement is heroic. But she will probably not be astonished to find, in spite of the obvious surprise of her question, that she has very few competitors in England.

The lady was married at fifteen, now in all England at the time of the last census there were only thirty wives of that age. This is not conclusive, of course. If the census were taken annually it might show thirty wives at the age of fifteen every year.

Against that, however, is to be set the extreme improbability of juvenile marriages extending to the second generation. It no more follows that the daughter of a girl of seventeen will herself be a mother at seventeen than it follows that the first-born of a woman of forty will not be a mother until she is forty herself.

Such records as that of the lady in the vicinity of Brighton are more common in countries like Australia, where young girls mature into women while still very young. In India a woman who was not a grandmother until she was thirty-six would be regarded as an eccentricity. Two in every five of the female population of India are married before they are fifteen.

ORGAN GRINDER'S SOLILOQUY.

Here I've been turning the crank three minutes and not a face at the window. I will try them with "Bedelia." Ah, I thought that would fetch. How angry they look. The lady in the pink wrapper is motioning me to go away. It will cost her ten cents. Now for "Mr. Dooley." Ah, they are now rising all through the neighborhood. There dropped a penny. I don't know whether I will pick it up or not. Well, I remember when I first came over from the old country, I used to break my neck going after pennies. I thought more of coppers in those days than of a quarter of worth more. I will now give them

Mrs OGDEN GOELET.

PHOTO BY AIME DUPONT

MRS. OGDEN GOELET, WHOSE JEWELS WERE MYSTERIOUSLY LOST AND FOUND.

is a nickel. I will not leave until I get thirty cents. Little Miguel, who passes the hat, is having a hard time of it. The signors seem to be short-skates. After all, the good old times were the best. Then I could make the rounds, year in and year out, with the "Marseillaise," "Die Wacht Am Rhein," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Rule Britannia," "Home, Sweet Home," and the "Overture to William Tell" on my barrel organ. Nowadays I have to change the tunes every three months or get hard looks and decayed eggs. The people want ragtime, but they don't want any one shred of it long. How much, Miguel? Twenty-eight cents? 'Twill do. My arm is tired. Slap the pony with a barrel stave and let us to the next block, where there is a family of neurotics. Tip your cap to the signors, Miguel. Adios, you barbarians.

EATS CANDY ON SALARY.

Of all demonstrators now advertising their ware to a gaping public, the man who eats candy for a living is probably most deserving of sympathy. He stands in the window of a Broadway confectionery store and nibbles at peppermint wafers and chocolate creams for a salary of $12 a week. Always he is watched by an admiring, hungry throng, many of whom are induced by his apparent relish of the sweets to invest in a package of the saccharine goods before passing on. One man who came out of the store yesterday with a five-pound box of mixed candies stopped on the pavement to express his opinion of the professional candy-eater.

"By George!" he said, "I wouldn't have his job for $12 a day, let alone $12 a week. I don't see how on earth he stands it. For one solid month now he has been gobbling sweetmeats from 9 in the morning till 6 at night. When he began I gave him just a week to stick to his job. If he tried to hang on longer than that, I expected him to pay the penalty with his life, or at the very least a ruined digestion. But it seems I did not know my man. He is today, four weeks later, as lively and apparently as fond of candy as ever he was. The fellow must be first cousin to an ostrich. I asked him yesterday how long he thought he would be able to hold out on this line.

"'Oh,' said he, 'I never expect to get tired of it. I always did like candy.'

"Maybe he did, and maybe he has not overestimated his digestive powers, but in my opinion the man who tackles the quail proposition or the actor who eats stage turkey every night in the season is wrestling with a regular primary arithmetic problem compared with what this fellow is up against."

RHYMING HISTORY.

"Flaneur" in Mail and Empire.

"An Englishwoman," Ottawa, writes: "Your parts of speech in verse are good and useful. I am getting my boys to commit them to memory. I enclose you some similar lines enumerating consecutively the English sovereigns:—

First, William the Norman, then William his son;
Henry, Stephen and Henry, then Richard and John;
Next Henry the Third, Edward one, two and three—
Again after Richard, three Henries we see,
Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess;
Two Henries, sixth Edward, Queens Mary and Bess;
Then Jamie the Scot, and Charles whom they slew;
They then had Cromwell, another Charles, too.
Then James, called the Second, ascended the throne,
Then Willia mand Mary together came on;
Till Anne, Georges four and fourth William all past,
God sent us Victoria, may her memory last!
Now Edward the VII., the peace-making King,
In whose honor true Britons forever shall sing;
That his reign saw the banner of Britain unfurled,
And a Confederate Empire spread o'er the world.

THE WATCHER OF INISHAIL.

(Inishail is a small island in Loch Awe, with a very ancient graveyard. The Celtic superstition is that the last buried watches through the night until relieved by the next comer. it is a long wait on Inishail.)

O sweet's the dark, till dawning fair
Makes all the stars grow pale!
But are you not weary waiting there,
O watcher of Inishail?

Last of the dead in the grasses laid,
What shades come wandering by,
Where the low green graves beside the waves
In deepening slumber lie?

And while you wait, through the crumbling gate
Comes Love, with softened tread,
And looks in your face with the saddening grace
Of glad days long since dead.

Around your feet the fair and brave
Sleep softly evermore;
And through your dreams the whispering wave
Sings old songs on the shore.

Does the dim place fill as night grows still?
Do the sorrows of those that sleep
Awake to be in the dark by thee,
And with thee vigil keep?

What do the sighing waters sing
As they trample along the strand?
What messages do the soft winds bring,
Blown from the silent land?

Tired are many by Life's sad gate,
Where hopes and dreams grow pale,
Not you alone by low graves wait,
O watcher of Inishail!

—Lauchlan MacLean Watt, in Chambers' Journal.

SWAN'S EGGS HATCHED BY THUNDER.

From the Washington Post.

A beautiful white swan sat patiently on her nest in a zoo.

"She's a-settin'," her keeper said. "There's seven eggs under her, and they'll all be ready to hatch out by the time the next thunderstorm comes up."

"Under the Bamboo Tree," Ah, there

"Thunderstorm?" said the visitor. "What has a thunderstorm got to do with it?"

"It'll hatch out the eggs," the keeper explained. "Swans' eggs are so bloomin' hard that nothin' short of a great clap o' thunder will burst 'em. It's a well understood fact among naturalists that young swans are never hatched except durin' thunderstorms. Did you never examine a swan's egg? Why, hang it, it's as hard as a rock."

Considerably impressed, the visitor sought out the superintendent of the zoo.

"Your birdkeeper," he said, "tells me that swans' eggs are so hard that it takes a thunderclap to hatch them. Is this true?"

"It's a tradition," the superintendent said, gently. "Many persons think it true. You and I, however, would just call it a tradition—an odd, pleasant, interesting tradition."

MR. CARTON'S EPIGRAMS.

The following are some of the epigrams from R. C. Carton's comedy, "The Rich Mrs. Repton":

"Faith is like whisky: it needs to be taken with a good deal of soda, and the soda is common sense."

By Charlie's valet: "Forgetfulness is a part of my professional duties."

By the playwright, after a failure: "I know it's a bad play; I've read the papers."

By Mrs. Repton: "People are like matches: you must rub them lightly."

By the same: "I don't care for public opinion, but I do for the way it spreads."

By the playwright, who has been dining with a flattering friend: "He began to perjure himself at the hors d'aeuvres. At the game he was in the perfection of sham enthusiasm. With the coffee he began to have doubts of 'Hamlet.'"

"Strain the sediment of convention out of your ink, and then it will flow."

A CHEERFUL FUNERAL MARCH.

In a tiny country village in New England a woman died recently, and her relatives, friends and neighbors decided that a woman who had been so popular in life deserved something out of the ordinary in the way of a funeral.

The village did not boast of a band, but it had a drum corps, which was hired, to do honor to the occasion. Solemnly it played on the way to the cemetery, but on the return it was asked to play something livelier as a sort of quickstep home.

But the drum corps had made a specialty of serious music and knew only one lively air. However, it was perfectly willing to play the only cheerful bit of music it knew, and the funeral procession went cheerily home to the strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me." —New York Times.

SHAKESPEARE'S CHURCH.

The extraordinary confusion of business and religion in the management of the church at Stratford-on-Avon is amusingly exemplified by the following ticket, which has fallen into the hands of Mr. Labouchere, and so found its way into the columns of Truth:—

No..... Gd.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Admission to See Shakespeare's Grave.
All Children Except Those in Arms
Must Be Paid For.
Free Admission to the Church is granted to ——

Parishioners and friends with them. Residents in the neighborhood bringing Visitors for whom payment is made, Clergymen and their families or surpliced Choirs (on presentation of their Visiting Card), and Persons who wish to pray in the Nave without entering the Chancel.

Parties of twenty and upwards are admitted at Threepence each, between the hours of 11 and 12, or 2 and 4.

No further gratuity is expected unless special services are rendered. The Custodians have not time to go round with Visitors, but

An Illustrated Guide can be obtained in the porch for 3d.

The Daily Services are:—Holy Communion at 8. Matins at 10.15. Evensong at 5. Evensong is Choral except on Wednesdays and in the month of August. Prayer Books are provided at the Door.

"Shakespeare Sermons," being Sermons preached in this Church by the Bishop of Bristol, the Deans of Canterbury and Ely, the Master of the Temple, and others, can be obtained from the Custodian—Price Half-a-crown.

Mr. Labouchere adds: "It is written My house shall be called the house of prayer," but does not finish the quotation, as some irreverent persons might be tempted to do, by continuing, "But ye have made it a den of thieves."

Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Don't put yourself in this man's place but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. It is equally valuable for Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum and has saved the lives of more children than any other medicine in use.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

You, or some one of your family, are sure to need this remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly; you will need it quickly. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency? Price 25 cents.

Makes Heart Beat Again in Woman's Body

RESCUED FROM THE GRAVE

Felt Dead and Lifeless, But Blood Made to Flow Through Veins Once More By Strange Man's Mysterious Control Over Disease and Death.

DOES HE POSSESS SUPERNATURAL POWER

Makes Flesh Grow or Disappear at Will. Recalls Strength of Organs Worn Out by Disease or Age. Renews Vital Energy, Stops Pains, Straightens Crooked Bones, Removes Cancers, Tumors, Sores, and Unsightly Growths, and Performs Other Seeming Miracles.

WITHOUT USELESS DRUGS AND MEDICINE

And Threatens to Upset Modern Medical Practice by Healing Hopeless Invalids of Diseases Pronounced Incurable by Physicians.

Says There Is No Disease He May Not Cure and Offers Free Service and Home Treatment to the Sick and Afflicted to Prove to All Mankind the Marvels of His Power. Distance Does Not Hinder Nor Doctors' Verdicts Discourage.

New York, Aug. 17.—(Special Correspondence.)—By his mysterious control over disease and death, Dr. Wallace Hadley, the eminent thaumaturgic panopathist of this city, has made the human heart beat again in the body of a woman rescued from the grave. And as a result of his successful experiments he makes the startling statement that no disease should cause death. He claims to have discovered the vital principle of life itself, the dynamic force that creates and maintains existence.

Since making this discovery the cures made by this man of science have been so remarkable, the restorations to life and health that he has brought about have been so marvelous that he is credited with possessing some power over disease and death not given to ordinary mortals. He seems to have absolute control over human life and the diseases that attack it. Time and again he has taken men and women pronounced hopelessly incurable and on the verge of the grave, and restored them to life and health in the face of such apparent impossibilities that he is credited with working miracles. The wonder is increased by the fact that he performs these cures without the useless drugs dispensed by doctors, and that he gives freely of his services without charge to all who are sick and afflicted, saying, during a recent interview:

"I believe that it is my duty to God and man to help all who are in need. I am not a millionaire, but I am well able to afford to do my share toward relieving the sufferings of mankind and driving disease from the earth. And since it is in my power to cure and drive out disease, I feel that I must not use this gift wrongfully. I have no right to deny a poor man the boon of health, neither do I believe in making him waste his money on useless drugs. It is not only that medicines often do more harm than good, but I have found something as much superior to them as the sun is to a candle. As evidence of this my experience has proved that there is no disease I may not cure since making this discovery. I do not care how severe the case may be, how chronic, how long standing, what other men have said or failed to do, or whether the patient has been pronounced incurable or not. I am just as ready to cure consumption, cancer, paralysis, Bright's disease, organic weakness, and other so-called incurable diseases as I am to cure stomach and bowel troubles, rheumatism, nervous prostration, blood disorders, catarrh, or any of the other ills that human flesh is heir to. I have done so many times over. Without intending to boast I may safely say that I treat more patients in a year than the average physician does in a lifetime, and among these are numbered cases that are probably among the worst in the country. And I cure because I have at my command a power over disease so great that its extent can hardly be realized. For instance, read this letter from one of my patients, Mrs. J. G. Whitfield, of Norfolk, Va., who writes:

"'I was so near crossing the Great Valley that my body felt dead and lifeless; but you made my heart beat again and my blood flow through my veins once more. I was very despondent when you came to my rescue. My stomach, liver and kidneys were in such a bad state I was afraid I couldn't ever be cured, and in addition I was afflicted with varicose veins and ulcers, that I thought could not be cured. I was in despair when I wrote to you feeling that it was a chance for life and health. I suffered untold misery, but now I can shout for joy over my restoration to life and health. I don't feel like the same person. I do feel so thankful to you. May God ever bless you.' And this from Mr. E. C. Bess, of El Campo, Tex., who says: 'I was as good as dead when you came to my rescue with your most wonderful discovery. I was suffering the torment of the damned from rheumatism, liver and kidney disease, and dropsy. It is hard to tell which was the worst, as they all set me almost crazy with pain. I did not know a comfortable moment free from pain. It was like having toothache all over my body, and all going at once. Doctor after doctor had given me up to die, left me dead, and could do nothing to relieve me. But you brought me back to life. I suppose you know how you did it, but I don't—and I don't much care about the how, as long as you did it so quickly and permanently. The man I am now could whip three of the man I was.'

"Then here is another from Mrs. E. J. Shepherd, of Colfax, Iowa, which reads: 'I am one of those poor unfortunates whose many years have been spent in bodily affliction. My troubles were bronchitis, kidney disease and catarrh of the head, stomach, bowels. I am 64 years of age, and in those years have tried dozens of doctors, and hundreds of remedies, trying to get well, but nothing cured me until I took your force of life. I was confined to my bed and coughed continually. I was in the jaws of death and felt that the end was near, but you rescued my body from the grave and gave me back the health that I have not had since my youth. Now I am strong and well, and thankful to you and the kind providence of our Divine Helper.' These are only random examples, but you see that they all tell the same story of restoration to health in the face of what seemed certain death. But these and the other so-called 'miracles' that I have been credited with working, are not miracles in the same way as those described in the Bible. They may seem just as wonderful to the witnesses, but they are in truth simply scientific phenomena that demonstrate and prove the great value of the discovery I have made, a discovery that bids fair to upset modern medical practice, since now no case may be considered incurable."

"What is this discovery?" was asked.

"I have discovered what creates life. I have found what causes disease and death, and how they may be prevented. A case of disease is no longer a mystery to me, whatever it may be to others. I can see through it as through clear glass. I see the cause and I know the cure. Cases have come to me that have baffled some of the best physicians in the country; where one doctor has said the trouble was with the stomach, another said heart, still another diagnosed kidney disease or something else. But in each case I was able to see the real cause, and by removing it I restored the patient to perfect health. I have known stomach trouble to be diagnosed as heart disease, and heart disease as rheumatism, and countless other similar instances. When these mistakes are made and the patient is treated for the wrong disease, how can the sufferers hope to get well? It is as if you tried to cure deafness by wearing eye-glasses. One is just about as sensible as the other. But I made a careful diagnosis of each case that comes to me, and treat the real cause."

"You spoke of giving your services free?"

"Yes, that is right. Anyone who is ill in any way and wants to be cured merely has to write to me, addressing Wallace Hadley, M.D., Office 1193A, 708 Madison Ave., New York City, telling me their greatest pain or trouble, their principal symptoms, age, and sex, and I will diagnose their case, and send them a course of home treatment absolutely free of charge."

"Do you mean that anyone who is sick can write to you to be cured without paying you any money?"

"Yes, I mean just that. Both my services and the treatment I send are free. I want to prove to the whole world the value of my discovery, and, as I said before, I feel that it is my duty to give health to all the poor sufferers that I can. And I am especially anxious to cure those who have been told that their case is incurable, that there is no hope for them to regain their lost health and strength. If they will write to me and let me treat them there is not only hope, but an almost absolute certainty that they need be sick no longer. And it makes no difference where they live. A letter does just as much good as a personal visit. I can cure them in their own homes as easily and surely as if they came to me or I went to them."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.

Builders' Hardware

Just Received a Fine Assortment

—of—

American Locks, Butts, Sash Locks and Lifts, Store Door Handles etc.

Of the very latest patterns and styles. Our prices are exceptionally low for such high-class goods.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM

E. G. Prior & Co.

Ltd., Lty.

VICTORIA.

MEN OF MARK

Mainly About People in Public Life.

WILLIAM'S SURREPTITIOUS VISITS.

A book recently published in Paris abounds in hitherto unpublished details regarding the German emperor's life. It is declared that he visits Paris every year, choosing a different title for each visit, and that he is carefully watched by French detectives, for should he be recognized he would be sure to suffer insult. Two years ago he was recognized by a newspaper man while in a railway station. The reporter politely asked a question, addressing him as "Your majesty." Suddenly four men surrounded the inquisitive journalist and hurried him from the station. They were detectives who had been assigned to guard the distinguished traveler.

MILLIONAIRE'S WIFE A NOVELIST.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, whose novelette, "The Stone of Destiny," has given this young wife of a multi-millionaire citizenship in the republic of letters, wrote the story in a log cabin situated a mile from her luxurious palace home, Harbor Hill, at Roslyn, L. I. The tiny workshop is fitted with mission furniture and decorated with newspaper cartoons. The most important object in the place is a typewriting machine luncheon in a basket. She is a young on which Mrs. Mackay wrote the story with her own fair fingers. In fine weather she walked to and from her secluded workshop and carried her matron with some years to her credit on the sunny side of 30. She is not over fond of society and its exactions. William R. Travers, the famous wit, was her grandfather, and her great-grandfather was the celebrated Reverdy Johnson.

Governor Odell, who is to manage the Republican campaign in New York State this year, is one of the most interesting personages who has ever figured in politics in the Empire State. Executive ability is the prime factor that has brought him to the front, and enabled him to succeed Tom Platt at the head of the New York organization. In all his career Odell has exhibited a rare degree of moral courage. His political enemies—and he has some bitter ones—have never dared to accuse him of a dishonest act or a questionable policy. He has never been afraid of the noonday glare of publicity. The searchlight of public opinion has yet to discover an incident in his career which he would prefer to have kept hid. Many stories are told of Odell's political acuteness. During his first term as governor a state senator had a pet bill before Odell, with a dear little "joker" safely buried, as he hoped, in a certain clause. The measure had safely slipped through the legislature without the detection of the "nigger," but Odell's finger was upon it, and his quiet query was: "Why do you try such things on me?" It is needless to say the bill was killed, but the senator was not angry. He went away chuckling over the governor's smartness. Another senator, with none too savory a reputation, was once seen coming out of Governor Odell's office with a kind of wond'rous grin on his face. "What is it?" asked a friend. "Gee," he said, "what a poker player the governor would make."

Archer M. Huntington, son of the late Collis P. Huntington, has given to the City of New York his collection of Spanish books, coins and manuscripts, worth upward of one million dollars, and has undertaken to build a museum to hold them. Huntington is an enthusiast on the subject of Spanish literature, history, art and archaeology. He is the author of many books on Spanish subjects, and has reprinted about fifty rare Spanish books. In the literary world, Huntington is best known as a translater and editor of the poem, "The Cid." His work has been recognized in this country and abroad, and has won for him honorary degress from Yale and Harvard universities. He is a member of the Royal Spanish Academy, the Royal Academy of Seville, and similar organizations in Spain and other parts of Europe.

In the "Realties of Irish Life," by W. S. French, is this anecdote: "I have heard a story that upon one ocasion the Bishop of London asked the celebrated actor, Garrick, if he could explain how it was that he and his clergy failed to arrest the attention of their audiences, although they preached every Sunday of the realties of the world to come, while he (Garrick) filled crowded houses with the most rapt attention, although they knew perfectly well that all he was saying was fiction. 'The reason is very plain, my lord,' replied Garrick, 'you deal with facts as though they were fiction; I deal with fictions as if they were facts.'"

Geronimo, the Apache chief, at present living in St. Louis, is about to receive a visit from his daughter, who lives in Arizona. This will be the first time he has seen her since his capture by the United States troops 18 years ago.

Benjamin Harrison McKee, who as "Baby McKee" was the most famous baby in the world during the Harrison administration, is now a husky youth of 17, preparing for college, and doesn't like his name in the paper, as he got a surfeit of notoriety as a baby.

A young English artist who has taken Paris by storm through his exhibits there is Gerald Kelly. The French government has ordered one of his works for the national collection in Luxembourg gallery. Kelly is only 25 years of age.

There will shortly be a great gathering of the Bulow family in Berlin. The chief of the clan is chancellor of the German empire, and there are no fewer than eighty other persons of his house and name who hold office under the state. One of them, indeed, is to be found in every government department from the foreign office down to the police station at Aix-la-Chapelle, and, what is more, they are all of one blood, and claim the right to bear the arms of baron. When all the Bulows connected with the government service come up to Berlin with their wives and families there will be 470 of them. The whole group is then to be photographed.

Miss Duci Von Kuranda, the noted Austro-Hungarian beauty, whose loveliness has been extolled by many travelers, will visit this country next winter. She is but 18 years old, and already is famed all over Europe, being especially popular among American naval officers who have called at Adriatic ports. Her father is confidential adviser to Emperor Francis Joseph, consul general for Servia and director general of a large steamship company. The young woman is said to have a wonderful contralto voice, and has often sung in charitable entertainments. She is also famous for her gowns, which are always the marvel of the season. Miss Von Kuranda speaks perfect English; indeed, the life of the family is said to be strictly American in character.

Irving Bacheller, the novelist, has what is probably a unique study in which to do his work. Mr. Bacheller has built a home at South Beach, Conn., a stone's throw from the water. The house stands at the head of a sloping lawn, facing the broad reaches of the beautiful sound, where the novelist refreshes himself with his favorite sport, fishing. His den is not in the house, but is a separate, square-built structure on the rocky edge of the water, and when the tide is high it is half boat, half house, for the waves come up under it in a sort of tunnel built directly beneath for the safe housing of a boat. When Mr. Bacheller has been working hard far into the night, he goes to sleep in the study, with the lapping of the waves all around, and under him. It is an ideal den for a literary man who is also a fisherman and loves the water.

Wilton Lackaye, the actor, told a friend some time ago that he had made a dramatization of Hugo's "Les Miserables." The friend congratulated him, but doubted whether any New York manager would produce the piece. "Produce it," sneered Lackaye. "Why, my boy, I doubt if any New York manager could pronounce it."

Charles M. Kurtz, assistant art commissioner of the St. Louis fair, has been a colonel since he was about a week old. He was born in Newcastle, Pa., while the civil war was in progress. Next day General McComb, of that city, a life long friend of Governor Curtin, Pennsylvania's war governor, wrote asking that "my friend, Charles M. Kurtz," be appointed a colonel on the governor's staff. Mr. Curtin naturally supposed that the person referred to was a man of some prominence, so he forwarded the commission at once.

DOUGLASS TWO PRESIDENTS' GUESTS.

The fact is recalled that Frederick Douglass partook of President Cleveland's hospitality at the presidential mansion, but Mr. Douglass had been there before. President Lincoln once the request that he come up and take a cup of tea with him. The invitation was accepted, and for the first time in our history was the executive carriage employed to carry such a guest to the White House. Mr. Douglass subsequently remarked that Mr. Lincoln was one of the few white men he ever passed an hour with who failed to remind him in some way that he was a negro.

Now are the days when the illustrated press of the United States is filled with pictures of Roosevelt in a Brown Study, Roosevelt in his Pajamas, Miss Alice Roosevelt Allowing the Sun to Shine on Her. Little Willie Roosevelt in a Fauntleroy Collar, All the Little Roosevelts, All the Big Roosevelts, the Roosevelts en Masse; Judge Parker at the Age of Four, Judge Parker at the Age He Ought to Know Better, Judge Parker's Daughter's Husband, Judge Parker and Financial Angel Gassaway Davis, Judge Parker Going in for a Swim, Mrs. Parker in a Gown Copied from One of Mrs. Roosevelt's, Grandma Parker and a Panorama of the Parker Family.

THE MODERN HORSE STABLE.

In an up-to-date horse stable hay racks are obsolete. The hay is fed from the floor. Mangers and troughs should be interchangeable, to admit taking out, scrubbing and sunning.

There should be an abundance of water not standing to befouled, but led from buckets used for no other purposes, and especially should horses be watered the last thing at night.

For working hours use the "clock" feeding system instead of feeding the horse and then jumping him into the shafts before his mouth is empty.

Hay should not be kept over the stable when there is facility for keeping it elsewhere, as it accumulates odor like tea or butter.

Neither should men's sleeping quarters be above a stable when it can be avoided; a horse does not thrive when under the noise of persons moving about.

Stall division should not go to the floor but an inch or so should give base ventilation, sending odor upward, and keeping the feet and legs cool. The partitions can otherwise be built solid, and should not be too high to permit horses to see each other.

A stalled horse gets very lonely staring for hours at a blank wall, which is enough to drive a strong man to drink or suicide. No wonder the animal makes close friends with a cat, a goat, or whatever living thing he can attract for championship.

In other cases the English "bail" separation is two good planks dovetailed hung down from rafters, by ropes or chains at head or foot, ending a foot and a half from the ground, the upper edge being not less than four feet and a half. These separate horses effectually and, what's more, are apt to cure stall kickers.

"PRINCE CUPID."

Jonah Kuhie, Kalianianaole, alias Prince Cupid, the delegate from Hawaii, has attained fame at last. He first attracted attention when he was elected delegate to congress. His name proved catchy (his nickname—not his really-righty name). His true Hawaiian cognomen has never ceased to be a wonder to those who have striven for the record of putting the maximum number of vowels into a single word. Some months after his election, Prince Cupid made his appearance in this country, and was heartily received as a "prince of the royal blood," even though the supremacy of the same royal blood had long since been shattered. Prince Cupid burst into congress for the first time, and made a good impression. His fine appearance, athletic build and gentlemanly qualities won him many friends, who did not desert him even after he found his way into the police court in Washington last winter, for engaging in a saloon fight. But not until recently has Cupid really won fame. Now that it has come, it is arriving in large bunches. His picture appears in almost every daily paper in the United States, from Maine to California, and in time will work its way into the country weeklys. Prince Cupid has used a rell-known patent medicine, and has been enshared by the clever advertising agents of that firm of manufacturers, and his picture is being used to good effect. It is a distinctive way of acquiring fame, one that would not have reached him at home, but Prince Cupid will no longer remain unknown. He has been introduced to the great American public.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, the Philadelphia millionaire, is by far the most democratic of all the rich people at Atlantic City this year. Nearly everyone calls him "Tony Biddle" and he seems to like it. One day an over-zealous New York newspaper photographer took aim at Mr. Biddle with a camera. The millionaire yelled: "Cut that out, young fellow, or I'll hand you one that you won't forget in a hurry." As the millionaire is well known to be "very handy with the gloves," the photographer obeyed and hastily departed.

Julius Kruttschmitt, of San Francisco, the general manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad, recently gave out the largest single order for steel rails that the world has ever known.

A reporter, in discusings this order with Mr. Kruttschmitt, called it a "darlin'" one.

"No," said the railroad magnate smiling, "there was nothing daring about it. Daring things are those that have in them something risky, something insecure. For instance, you might term 'daring' the well-known action of Hanks the milkman in the millionaire's house."

"Hanks the milkman?" said the reporter, puzzled.

"Yes. Hanks the milkman. He one morning forgot to water his milk. In the hall of his best customer he remembered this omission. A huge tub of fine clear water stood on the floor by his side; there was no one to spy on him thrice, before the maid brought up the jugs, Hanks diluted his milk with a large measure filled from the tub. Then he served the young woman canly and went on.

"As he was bellowing down the next area the first customer's footman beckoned to him. He returned, and was ushered into the presence of the customer himself, a millionaire.

"'Hanks,' said the gentleman, 'I prefer hereafter to water my own milk.'

"'Well, sir,' said Hanks, 'it's useless to deny the thing, for I suppose you were watching me while—'

"'No,' said the millionaire. 'No one was watching you. But the fact is, Hanks, the children are taking medicinal baths, and the tub in the hall was full of sea-water.'"

Japanese officers in campaign have exactly the same fare as the private soldiers. Marshal Yamagata himself, when commanding nine years ago in China, had no better.

Sir Conan Doyle recently told a story of an English officer who was badly wounded in South Africa, and the military surgeon had to shave off that portion of his brains which protruded from his skull. The officer got well, and later on in London the surgeon asked whether he knew that a portion of his brains was in a glass bottle in a laboratory. "Oh, that does not matter now," replied the soldier; "I've got a permanent position in the war office."

M. Gilet, burgomaster of Ingersheim, Germany, belongs to a family which for 224 years has held that office. First of the line was a French soldier namde Dominique Gilet, belonging to Turenne's army. He was grievously wounded in the battle of Turckheim, fought on January 5, 1675, was cared for by a peasant of Ingersheim, recovered, settled there, prospered, married the daughter of his life preserver and in 1680 became burgomaster; and the Gilets have been burgomasters of Ingersheim ever since.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera, who has been re-elected for a term of six years as president of Guatemala, has come to be known as "the Diaz of his country." From 1862 to 1898, when Cabrera was first elected president, Guatemala was in a continual turmoil of revolutions. But for six years there has been remarkable peace under Cabrera. The republic has more than 1,300 schools, has coffee for its chief agricultural staple, and has mineral wealth, besides many possibilities not yet developed. Before his election President Cabrera had been a lawyer by profession and was a man of education and culture. Every president before that for sixty years had been a military officer.

Assistant Postmaster Patrick O'Brien of St. Paul is a man after Uncle Russell Sage's own heart. He has been employed in the St. Paul post office for thirty-one years and has just started on his first vacation. Though urged every year to take a rest, he has always refused. He was finally forced into it through a conspiracy on the part of Postmaster McGill and some of his co-workers. They told Mr. O'Brien he must take two weeks off, and he started on a fishing trip on Tuesday. "It wouldn't surprise me to see him back at his desk before the end of the week," said the postmaster, "but we have the key to his desk and he can't get it until the two weeks are up."

TIME FUSE A WINNER.

"Hustle or Be Blowed" the London Messenger Boy Musts.

Punch.

It was an American idea, of course. The firm was called "The Quick Return Boy Messenger Company." In reply to a request for an interview, the manager, Mr. Ulysses K. Hussel, wrote that he courted publicity, and would be pleased to see me at Smart's building. So I presented myself, and the manager explained to me his system.

"You see," said Mr. Hussel, "time is money. I had long been exercised over the amount of time wasted by the average errand lad with his loitering ways. One day the idea flashed across my mind, like an inspiration, 'why not a time fuse for errand lads?'

"Ah, why not?" I said. "And how does it work?"

"It is simplicity itself. A message has to be carried, say, to Pall Mall. To get there and back should take 40 minutes. Very well. I call one of my boys, give him the letter, attach the fuse to him, and set it to go off in 41 minutes time. I alone possess the key which will detach the fuse. The lad is back, as a rule, in 30 minutes."

"I note that you say 'as a rule.' What happens if the boy exceeds the 40 minutes limit?"

"I should have thought that would have been obvious. When the 41 minutes have elapsed, there is a loud report, and volume of smoke, and the mechanical attachment clanks to the ground."

"And the boy?"

"The boy, if he has been a pretty good boy, is in Elysium. If not——"

"But surely the public, with its humanitarian views, cries out against this?"

"Not a bit of it. Since the Prince of Wales uttered the warning words, 'Wake up, England,' the British public has been only too eager to improve its commercial methods. Excuse me one minute," said the manager, as one of his lads came running in. He had gray hair, like all of them.

"I'm in good time, ain't I? I ran all the way," said the little fellow.

"Yes, you have ten minutes to spare," said the manager, as he patted the boy's head and unlocked the fuse, which he threw into a big tank of water at the back of the office.

"And now, sir?" he said, turning to me.

"Oh, I was only going to ask whether you lost many lads."

"No, not many. On the average, a couple a month, I should say. You see, when we lose one it makes all the others more expeditious."

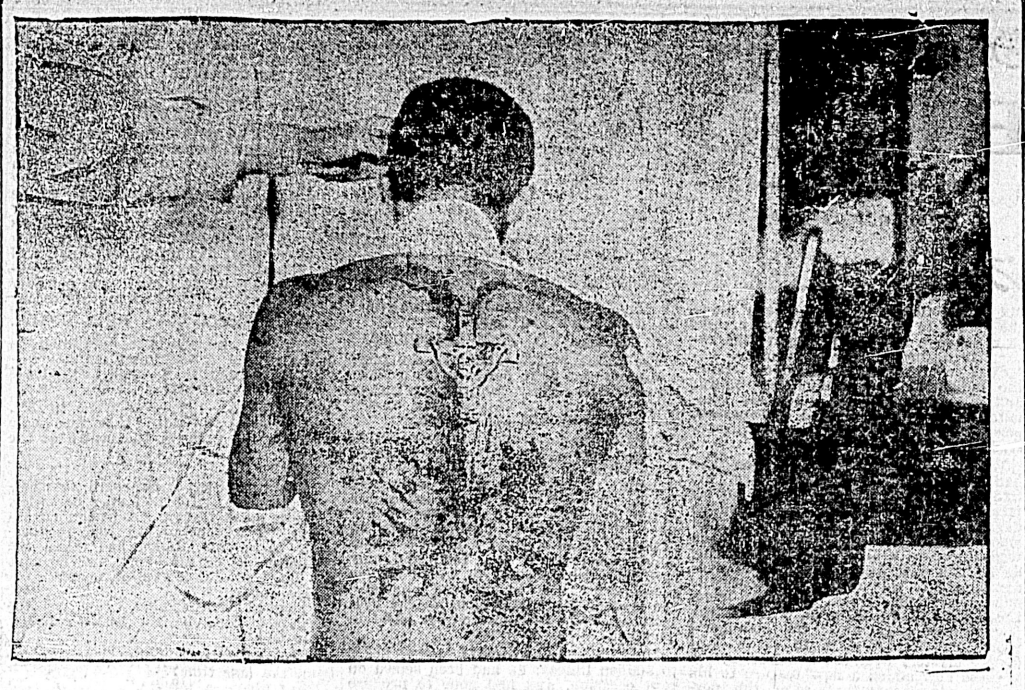
"And what about the relatives of the boys who explode? Don't they ever make a fuss?"

"Oh, they give us very little trouble, very little trouble. You know the average boy? The average relative is only too glad to be rid of him. Sometimes, however, a father will come around and threaten to make trouble. In a case like that I give him ten shillings compensation, and he thinks he has bested me. But, as a rule, in engaging a boy, I insist on his being an orphan. Now——"

At this moment a youth came tearing towards us, with scarlet face, streaming with perspiration, his eyes almost starting out of his head. "I've only six seconds!" he yelled, as he rushed into the office.

As quick as lightning my friend seized him, and flung him bodily into the water tank, and the next second there was a hissing sound, followed by a cascade of water, and the lad crawled out a miserable spectacle.

"That'll teach you, perhaps, not to watch dog fights," said Mr. Hussel.



Morristown, N. J., Aug. 27.—During a heavy shower here Theodore Armstrong, of Mount Kemble avenue, saw a man lying upon his face across the sidewalk, with his coat torn from the right shoulder down to within a few inches of the bottom. Armstrong notified All Soul's hospital, and when Dr. J. B. Griswold arrived he found the man unconscious, with large streaks all over his back.

He was taken to the hospital, where the streaks began to assume a form of a cross, and as the Sisters and doctors watched the marvelous transformation the figure began to grow more distinct, and soon the image of Christ nailed to the cross appeared. The nails in his hands and feet were as plain as if they had been painted there. The wound in the side can be seen, and upon the head of Christ appears the crown of thorns as distinctly as upon the large crucifix which hangs directly over the young man's bed.

Surrounding the cross are streaks which remind one of lightning striking in every direction. The cross extends down the spinal column sixteen inches, and could not have been placed in the centre better by artificial means. The cross piece to which the figures hangs extends from one shoulder blade to the other. At the foot of the cross are two large scars, which take the appearance of rocks.

Letters in the young man's pocket showed that he was Abbott Parker, of Monmouth Square, Charlestown, Mass.

Parker said that he was an Episcopalian, but in his early life had been brought up as a Roman Catholic. His father is a Congregationalist.

The Mummy's Curse

Eerie Tale of Mysterious Influences.

Few tales of occult fiction have been more extraordinary than the weird story of a mummy case at the British Museum and its supposed death-dealing powers, which has just been told by B. Fletcher Robinson in a London newspaper. The narrative's truth, however, is vouched for by the writer, who besides being the intimate friend of Sir Conan Doyle, is a newspaper man of much repute.

There is a painted cover of the mummy case, which now is reposing in the corner of the first Egyptian room of the museum, but which once covered the embalmed remains of a priestess of the College of Amen Ra, and who lived in the mighty city of Thebes some 1600 years before Christ. The work is still in a beautiful state of preservation and depicts a woman of singularly baleful expression, whose dark eyes stare into vacancy, as though seeking there some clue to the riddle of the universe, while her hands are peacefully crossed upon her breast. A remarkable circumstance was the result of a London photographer's atempt to obtain a picture of the strange face shown on the coffin lid. To the man's amazement, when a print was taken from the negative it revealed not a dead face but apparently a living one, with wide open eyes, and the baleful expression of the painted effigy heightened to one of intense malignancy.

It was Fletcher Robinson, readers may remember, to whom Dr. Doyle publicly acknowledged his indebtedness for the plot of his "Hound of the Baskervilles." Until recently, too, the teller of the following tale was editor of the London Express, which he left to assume charge of the society weekly, Vanity Fair.

Robinson declares that he has carefully investigated the evidence of the afflictions which have befallen those who had the misfortune to incur the enmity of this Egyptian priestess who died 3,500 years ago, and says he has obtained abundant proof of the truth of the statements made to him, though for the sake of the friends and relatives of her victims he has suppressed their names in his narrative.

It was in the middle of the 60's that a party of five friends chartered a dahabia for a voyage up the Nile and tarried at Luxor to explore the ruins of Thebes and the famed temple of Amen Ra, which, even in its decay and desolation, is still the most sublime monument of antiquity existing. The members of the party were entertained at dinner by Lady Gordon Duff and the Consul at Mustapha Aga gave a strange native dance in their honor.

One evening an Arab, who said he had been sent by Mustapha Aga, called upon a member of the then happy little party—Mr. D. he is called to conceal his identity—and offered to sell him a beautiful mummy case, which he declared he had just found. It was the priestess's mummy case, which has now found a final resting place in the British museum. By what sacreligious means the Arab obtained possessinn of it, or what became of the mummy, is not known. Mr. D. bought it But as all the members of the party were keen Egyptologists, it had been decided that the ownership of their respective finds should be determined by lot, and thus it came about that the mummy case fell into the hands of Mr. W.

It was on the return journey that the series of misfortunes so strangely associated with it began. While one of Mr. D's servants was handling a gun it exploded in some unaccountable manner, the charge lodging in the man's arm which had to be amputated. A second servant died in poverty within the year and a third was shot. When Cairo was reached Mr. W. discovered that he had lost the larger portion of his fortune. Entertaining no suspicion that the mummy-case was in any way connected with his financial troubles, or the mishaps which had attended the party since it was acquired, he gave it to a married sister living near London. Soon afterward he died. But from the day that the effigy of the dead priestess entered its new abode misfortune dogged the footsteps of the family living there.

It chanced that Madame Blavatsky, the High Priestess of the Theosophists, paid a visit to the house one day. On crossing her threshold her manner became greatly perturbed and she told her hostess that there was some strong malignant influence in the house and requested permission to examine the various rooms. When she discovered the coffin lid she declared it to be a most dangerous possession and besought its owner to send it away forthwith. This the lady laughingly refused to do, attributing Madame Blavatsky's fears to foolish superstition.

Shortly after this, however, she sent the case to a Baker street studio to be photographed and, as already told, the photographer discovered that his camera had reproduced the features of an apparently living woman. Shortly afterward he died suddenly and mysteriously. Soon after this happened Mr. D. turned up in London and, meeting the lady who owned the coffin lid, learned of the misfortunes that had befallen her family since it came into her possession. A carrier was found to transport it to the British Museum. He died within a week and the man who assisted him in removing it to the museum buildings met with a serious accident.

Now, apparently, the misfortunes which have heretofore attended the possession of the mummy-case have ceased. The learned gentlemen who preside over the room in which it rests have not ben troubled by its presence. It may be that, finding herself among queens and princes and dignitaries of equal rank, with a card setting forth her various claims to distinction, the Priestess of Amen Ra no longer makes use of the malign powers which she possesses.

"It is certain," writes Mr. Robinson, "that the Egyptians had powers which we in the twentieth century may laugh at, yet can never understand. There is, for instance, a recorded case of an explorer who carried off a coffin on which was engraved the threat that if the man therein buried was disturbed by any thief of the graves, the body of that thief would be scattered in his death. The explorer laughed, for he was not, he was pleased to say of a superstitious nature; yet soon afterward he was torn to pieces by an elephant when shooting."

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Victoria, B. C., July 18, 1904

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OVERDONE

A Detective's Yarn

As a detective I was connected with the following remarkable case:

In the year 1867, John Smith (I use fictitious names) was indicted for the murder of Henry Thompson.

CASE WAS EXTRAORDINARY.

and the interest excited by it was almost unparalleled. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate. A person, supposed to be an entire stranger to him, had late in a summer's day requested and obtained shelter and hospitality for the night. He had, it was supposed, after taking some light refreshment, retired to bed in perfect health, requesting to be called at an early hour. When the servant entered the room for that purpose, the stranger was found quite dead, and obviously had been so for many hours. There was not the slightest mark of violence, and the countenance retained the expression it had during life.

Days and weeks passed, and little was discovered, but rumor had not been idle. Suspicions were first whispered, and afterwards boldly expressed. The precise object of them was not clearly indicated, some implicating one person, and some another, but they all pointed to the master of the house as concerned in the death of the stranger, and, in fine, the magistrates were induced to commit Mr. Smith for trial. As it was deemed essential to keep secret the evidence before the magistrates, all the information of which the public were in possession was that which I have narrated. Such was the state of things upon the morning of the trial.

The counsel for the prosecution opened the case to the jury in a manner that indicated little expectation for conviction. He began by imploring them to divest their minds of all that they had heard before they came into the box; he entreated them to attend to the evidence, and judge from that alone.

It would be proved that the deceased died by poison—poison of the most subtle nature, active in operation and possessing the wonderful and dreadful quality of leaving no external mark by which its presence could be detected. The ingredients of it were so sedative that instead of the body on which it had been used exhibiting any marks of suffering, it left upon the features nothing but

THE CALM AND PLACID APPEARANCE OF REPOSE.

The prisoner's family consisted of only himself, a housekeeper and one man-servant. The man-servant slept in an outhouse adjoining the stable, and did so on the night of Thompson's death. The prisoner slept at one end of the house, the housekeeper at the other, and the deceased had been put into a room adjoining the housekeeper's.

It would be proved by a person passing the house on the night in question, about three hours after midnight, that he had been induced to remain and watch, from having his attention excited by the moving of a light about the house at that late hour. The person would state positively that he could distinctly see a figure, holding the light, go from the room in which the prisoner slept to the housekeeper's room, that two persons then came out of the housekeeper's room, and the light disappeared for a minute. Whether the two persons went into Thompson's room he could not see, as the window of that room looked another way; but in about a minute they returned, passing quietly along the house to Smith's room again, and in about five minutes the light was extinguished, and he saw it no more.

Such was the evidence upon which the magistrate had committed Smith; and singularly enough, since his commital the housekeeper had disappeared, nor could any trace of her be discovered.

Within the last week the person who had seen the light had been more particularly examined, and in order to refresh his memory had been placed at dark in the very spot where he had stood that night, and another person was placed with him. The whole scene, as he had described it, was acted over again, but it was impossible, from the cause above mentioned, to assert when the light had disappeared, whether the parties had gone into the stranger's room. As if, however, to throw still deeper mystery over the transaction, the witness now added a new feature to his former statement, that after the persons returned with the light into Smith's room, he had twice perceived some dark object intervene between the light and the window itself, and which he described by saying it appeared as if a door had been placed before the light.

No win Smith's room there was nothing which could account for this appearance; his bed was in a corner, and there was neither cupboard nor press in the room, which, but for the bed, was entirely empty, the room in which he dressed being beyond.

He would state only one fact more (said the learned counsel), and having done his duty, it would be for the jury to perform theirs.

Within a few days there had been found in the prisoner's house a small bottle-stopper

OF A VERY SINGULAR APPEARANCE.

It was apparently of foreign manufacture, and was described by the medical men as of a kind used by chemists to preserve liquids most likely to lose their virtues on exposure to the air. To whom it belonged, or to what use it had been applied, there was no evidence to show.

Such was the address of the counsel for the prosecution, and during its delivery I had watched the countenance of the prisoner, who had listened, too, with deep attention. Twice only did I perceive that it produced the slightest emotion. When the disappearance of the housekeeper was mentioned, a smile, as of scorn, passed over his lips, and the notice of the discovery of the stopper obviously excited an interest, and, I thought, an apprehension, but it quickly subsided. I need not detail the evidence that was given for the prosecution; it amounted in substance to that which the counsel stated, nor was it varied in any particular. The stopper was produced and proved to have been found in the house, but no attempt was made to trace it to the prisoner's possession, or even knowledge.

When the case for the prosecution was in, the learned judge said he thought there was hardly sufficient evidence to call upon the prisoner for a defence, and if the jury were of that opinion they would at once stop the case. Upon this the jury turned around for a moment, and then acquiesced in his lordship's views. The counsel folded up their briefs, and a verdict of acquittal was about to be taken, when the prisoner urged the court to permit him to state the case to the jury and to call his housekeeper with so much earnestness and was seconded so ably by his counsel, that the judge, much against his inclination and habit,

YIELDED TO THE REQUEST.

The prisoner then addressed the jury, and entreated their patience for a short time to obtain their verdict upon higher grounds—upon the impossibility of his being guilty of the awful crme.

Of the stopper which had been found, he disowned all knowledge; declared most solemnly that he had never seen it before it was produced in court, and asked, could its being in the house only a few days ago, when hundreds of people had been there, produce upon an impartial mind even a moment's prejudice against him? One fact, and only one, had been proved, to which it was possible for him to give an answer—the fact of his having gone to the bedroom of his housekeeper on the night in question.

He had been subject for many years to sudden illness; he had been seized on that occasion, and had gone to procure her assistance in lighting a fire. She had returned with him to his room for that purpose, he having waited for a minute in the passage while she put on her clothes, which would account for the momentary disappearance of the light, and after she had remained in his room for a few moments, finding himself better, he had dismissed her, and retired again to bed, from which he had not risen when he was informed of the death of his guest. It had been said that, after his committal to prison, his housekeeper had disappeared. He avowed that, finding his enemies determined, if possible, to accomplish his ruin, he had thought it possible that they might be tampering with his servant; he had therefore kept her out of the way—but for what purpose? Not to prevent her testimony being given, for she was now under the care of his solicitor, and would instantly appear for the purpose of confirming, so far as she was concerned, the statement which he had just made.

Such was the prisoner's address, which produced a powerful effect. It was delivered

IN A FIRM AND IMPRESSIVE MANNER,

and its simplicity and artlessness gave it an appearance of truth. The housekeeper was then put in the box and examined by the counsel for the prisoner. She had been kept at a house near at hand, and had not heard a single word of the trial. There was nothing remarkable in her manner or appearance; she might be about thirty-five, with regular though not agreeable features, and an air perfectly free from embarrassment.

She repeated almost in the prisoner's own words, the story of his having called her up, and she having accompanied him to his room, adding that after leaving him she had retired to her own room and had been awakened by a manservant in the morning with an account of the traveler's death.

She had now to undergo a cross-examination; and I may as well state here, what, though not known to me till afterwards, will assist the reader in understanding the following scene: The counsel for the prosecution had, in his own mind, attached considerable importance to the circumstance mentioned by the person who saw the light, that while the prisoner and housekeeper were in the room of the former, something like a door had intervened between the window and the candle, which was totally irreconcilable with the appearance of the room when examined; and he had half persuaded himself that there must be a secret door which had escaped the officers of justice, the opening of which would account for the appearance alluded to, and the existence of which might discover the property which had so mysteriously vanished.

His object, therefore, was to obtain from the housekeeper (the only person except the prisoner who could give any clue to this) such information as he could get, without alarming her by any direct inquiry on the subject, which, as she did not know how much or how little the trial had brought to light, and by himself treating the matter as immaterial, he might lead her to consider it in the same light, and by this means

DRAW FORTH ALL SHE KNEW.

After some unimportant questions, he asked her in a tone and manner calculated rather to awaken confidence than excite distrust:

"During the time you were in Mr. Smith's room you stated that the candle stood on the table in the centre of the room?"

"Yes."

"Was the closet, or cupboard, or whatever you call it, opened once or twice, while it stood there?" A pause; no answer. "I will call it to your recollection. After Mr. Smith had taken the medicine out of the closet, did he shut the door, or did it remain open?"

"He shut it."

"Then it was opened again for the purpose of replacing the bottle, was it?"

"It was."

"Do you recollect how long it was open the last time?"

"Not above a minute."

"The door when open would be exactly between the light and the window, would it not?"

"It would."

"I forget whether you said the closet was on the right or left side of the window."

"The left."

"Would the door of the closet make any noise in opening it?"

"None."

"Did you ever have the keys?"

"Never."

"Who did?"

"Mr. Smith, always."

At this moment the witness chanced to turn her eyes towards the spot where the prisoner stood, and

THE EFFECT WAS ALMOST ELECTRICAL.

A cold, damp sweat stood on his brow; his face had lost all its color. She no sooner saw him than she shrieked and fainted. The consequences of her answers flashed across her mind.

She had been so thoroughly deceived by the manner of the advocate, and by the little importance he seemed to attach to her statements, that she had been led on by one question and another till she had told him all he wanted to know.

During the interval (occasioned by her illness) as to the proceedings, the solicitor left the court. It was between four and five o'clock when the judge resumed his seat upon the bench, the prisoner his station at the bar, and the housekeeper hers in the witness-box. The court in the interval remained crowded with spectators, scarce one of whom had left his place, lest during his absence it should be seized by someone else. The prosecuting counsel then addressed the witness:

"I have a very few more questions to ask you, but beware that you answer them truly, for your life depends upon a thread. Do you know this stopper?"

"I do."

"To whom does it belong?"

"To Mr. Smith."

"When did you see it last?"

"On the night of Mr. Thompson's death."

At this moment the solicitor for the prosecution entered the court, bringing on a tray a watch, two money bags, a jewel case, a pocketbook, and a bottle of the same manufacture as the stopper, and having no cork in it. The tray was placed upon the table in sight of the prisoner and witness, and from that moment not a doubt remained in the mind of any man as to the guilt of the prisoner.

A few words will bring my tale to a close. The house where the murder had been committed was nine miles distant. The solicitor, as soon as the cross-examination had discovered the existence of the closet and its situation, had set off on horseback with two sheriff's officers, and after pulling down a part of the wall of the house,

DETECTED THE PLACE OF CONCEALMENT.

The whole of the property belonging to Mr. Thompson was found there, amounting in value to several thousand pounds; and, to leave no doubt, a bottle was discovered, which the medical man immediately pronounced to contain the identical poison which had caused the death of the unfortunate Thompson. The result was the man's conviction and execution—another case of the exposure of a secret murder by the overacting of the murderer. Guilt has an extraordinary tendency to expose itself, and though it is not true that "murder will always out," it certainly does often come to light in a way that shows the highest cunning to be foolishness.

—o—

A HINT TO TRAVELERS.

While in Suffolk, Henry Croll., jr., proprietor of the Beaverton, Mich., Hardware Co., was taken very sick with bowel trouble. A travelling salesman of Saginaw, Mich., advised him to get a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which he did. "It soon cured me, and I take pleasure in recommending it," he says. No one should leave home on a journey without a bottl of this remedy. It is almost sure to be needed, and is not obtainable while on steamship or cars. For sale by all Druggists.

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contains no adulteration or excess alkali. It is just pure saponified fats and oils. That is why it cleanses your clothes perfectly in hard or soft water and does not injure them.

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THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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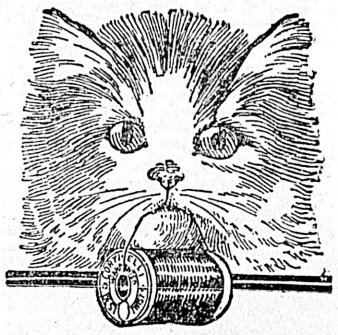

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PEACE IN BRITISH INDUSTRY

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Cardiff, Wales, Aug. 27.—The most remarkable feature of British industry during recent years has been the comparative absence of strikes. During the last ten years especially the number of strikes has continually diminished, and in 1902 there were fewer of these conflicts than at any time during the last ten years. Not only the number of strikes, but the number of men affected, the number of working days lost, and the amount of money expended by both sides have been gradually diminishing.

The principal cause of this comparative peace in British industry has been the recognition in the fullest and freest way of the trade unions and the creation of Boards of Conciliation and other machinery for the settlement of disputes. These Boards of Conciliation grew up as soon as the unions were recognized, and now exist in most of the important trades of the kingdom. In 1902 there were fifty-seven of these boards which were known to have settled controversies and almost 1,500 cases were brought before their attention. Of these cases, one-half were settled either by conciliation or by arbitration and the other half were withdrawn or were settled by private agreement independently of the boards. It is interesting to note that, as in America, the two parties when left to themselves usually agreed. Of the cases settled by the boards, over three-fourths were arranged by the parties themselves, and in only one-fourth of the cases was it found necessary or advisable to call in an arbitrator. The importance of the settlement of 1,500 possible disputes cannot be exaggerated and this settlement could only have been effected after a full and free recognition of the unions

There was a time in England, as in America, when the unions were not recognized and when war and not peace was the chronic condition of industry. Within the limits of an article of this size, it is, of course, impossible to trace the growth of the general movement toward recognition and peace in all industries, but what has occurred in one industry, as for instance the coal industry, is more or less true of others.

In a large measure the prosperity of Great Britain has always depended upon its coal mines. Until three years ago the output of coal in Great Britain was greater than that of any country in the world, and although she has now been outstripped by the United States, the number of miners in the United Kingdom is still far greater than in any other country in the world. In the year 1902 there were considerably over 800,000 men employed in the mines of the United Kingdom. These men are for the most part well organized. It is remarkable how rapidly the coal miners have developed their organizations in recent years, there being about a quarter of a million men organized in 1897 and over half a million men, or over a quarter of all the trades' unionists in the kingdom, organized into miners' unions in 1901.

It was the miners who, among others, led in the movement towards conciliation and arbitration, but for many years they met with the greatest difficulties. Before 1840 the condition of the miners was unspeakably bad, and during the thirty years from 1842 to 1871 the miners of Northumberland struggled continuously for recognition. It was in the latter year that the Northumberland miners were finally recognized, and the experiments was so successful that recognition gradually followed in the other mining counties of Great Britain, and general agreements were everywhere made with the miners' organizations.

In casting about for a basis upon which to form agreements, the unions accepted the principle of the sliding scale. The sliding scale is based upon the idea that wages must follow prices and that when the price of coal rises, wages must rise, and when prices fall, wages must fall. Although this sliding scale was highly praised at first and was joyously hailed as the solution of the whole labor problem, it soon began to show defects. In bad times the sliding scale led to price cutting of the most reckless sort, and wages fell below a point at which it was possible to maintain a decent standard of living. The miners, especially in Yorkshire, demanded that, sliding scale or no sliding scale, a certain minimum wage must be guaranteed, and it was claimed that prices could not and should not be regulate wages. The miners asesrted and this is now the contention of trades unionists throughout the world, that wages must regulate prices up to the point of guaranteeing a minimum living wage and that no industry or business that cannot guarantee this living wage has a moral or economic right of existence.

This principle has now been adopted, at least in a qualified sense, throughout the mining industry of Great Bhitain, and it has been taken up and accepted by other industries. There now exist in the various mining counties of Great Britain, joint Boards of Conciliation, whose duty it is to regulate wages according to the state of the industry. The important thing, however, is that a maximum and a minimum wage are established, so that the employer knows that he will not have to pay above a certain amount, and the workman is assured that wages will not fall below a certain rate. Between these two points the rate of wages may oscilate accordingly to the state of the industry, wages rising in good times and falling in bad, but the normal average state of the industry seems in the past to have given the miners something like 15 per cent. above the guaranteed minimum.

In these arrangements for joint agreements between the mine owners and the mine workers everything is done to ensure peace as far as possible. The agreements are made for indefinite periods, subject to termination upon three month's notice upon either side. The joint committees are made up of an equal number of representatives from each side, usually amounting to fourteen or fifteen. Wherever possible, the agreements are made without the intervention of an arbitrator or outside person, but permanent arrangements exist for the appointment of a fair-minded and disinterested chairman, whose services may be called upon in the event of a failure to agree. The manner of selecting this chairman is worthy of notice. Both sides attempt to agree upon the selection of a chairman who will act permanently, but it is determined in advance by the rules of the joint board that upon failure to agree upon a chairman, the Speaker of the House of Commons will be requested to appoint a man who will act in this capacity. This system has worked admirably, both the miners and the operators appearing to place implicit confidence in the justice and fairmindedness of the man appointed, even where they have failed to agree, and the selection has been made by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The tendency in Great Britain is for the functions of the permanent chairman to become even more important. When first called upon, he seeks to conciliate the parties and to bring them to a common agreement; but upon failure to accomplish this purpose he has the right to decide the case absolutely and to fix the wages at some point between the maximum and minimum. From this judgment there is no appeal. There is always a danger that an arbitrator will weaken the powers of the representatives of the two sides and encourage them to persist in unreasonable demands in the hope that the arbitrator may give them something, but it is noteworthy that in the British coal mining industry the great majority of the cases have been decided not by the arbitrator but by common agreement between the parties.

Even after a general agreement has been arrived at, many questions remain to be settled. The joint board cannot of course, determine the wages of each individual man, but can merely fix general wages and conditions of labor.

In order to obviate any possible causes of dispute under the agreement and to interpret fairly, agents, or in other districts, joint boards are selected in each county for the settlement of disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the general agreement. These Boards of Conciliation have been highly successful and have been renewed from year to year. The representatives of both sides appear to have great confidence in one another, and in spite of the fact that questions are often very technical, the Board of Conciliation will sometimes leave the settlement of a problem to the award of a single man who may be the representative either of the operators or of the miners. This Board of Conciliation is usually small, consisting of only six members on each side, and arrangements are made for arbitration by a permanent chairman in case the representative of the two sides cannot agree. Only one case in ten, however, is settled by arbitration, the others being settled by agreement or voluntarily withdrawn or dismissed on account of lack of jurisdiction.

The above description is true of the conditions as they have existed in the British coal mining industry during the last ten years. Within the last few months, however, a cloud has appeared upon the horizon and an attitude has been adopted by the coal owners which seems to put in danger the whole principle for which the men have been striving, while it threatens the peace of the coal mining industry. Ever since 1901 wages have fallen in the mining industry of Great Bhitain, and from the high wages which prevailed during the Boer war, the rate of pay has now declined until it has reached the minimum, which is about five shillings and six pence (or $1.37) per day. Owing to the further fact that work is slack, due to the depression in business, the weekly earnings of the coal miners are very low.

To make matters worse, the mine owners of Scotland have now served notice of their determination to reduce the minimum with the intention of enforcing a further reduction in wages. This, apparently, they have a legal right to do, provided that they give the men three months' notice. The men, however, feel, and have felt all along during the last ten years, that the establishment of a minimum or living wage had been recognized by the coal owners and that any surrender of this principle would take away from the miners all protection and permit the unlimited and continued reduction of wages. The question is one of national importance. If a reduction of wages below the minimum can be effected in Scotland, it will inevitably be followed by a similar reduction of the minimum wage in the other parts of Great Britain, and by a complete demoralization of the industry throughout the kingdom.

In this crisis the miners of Scotland have called upon their brethren in the English and Welsh mines to meet them in a conference to determine upon a single policy of united action in resisting the aggresions of the Scottish mine owners and in defence of the minimum wage. It is, of course, impossible to forsee what any conference will determine upon, but from such information as I have obtained, it seems probable that unless the Scottish mine owners withdraw their demand for the abrogation of the minimum wage the result will be a total cessation of mining in Great Britain, as the English, Scotch and Welsh miners will defend this principle to the last pitch. It is the earnest hope of the miners' officials, as well as of the leading men in the community, a hope expressed everywhere, that the Scottish mine owners may perceive the folly of their present attitude and may be persuaded to withdraw a demand which assails the fundamental principle upon which the peace movement has been based and which threatens the discontinuance of harmony in the coal industry of Great Britain.

Why Not Amend B. N. A. Act

Important Points as to Representation of Minor Provinces Raised by Attorney-General of New Brunswick—Does Increase of Territory of Quebec And Ontario Affect The Question of Representation?

St. John, N. B., Aug. 15.—The views of Mr. Pugsley, Attorney-General of New Brunswick, create some interest as foreshadowing a move to amend the B. N. A. Act. Mr. Pugsley said to the Telegraph:

"Until the final judgment of the Court of Appeal has been given, it would not be proper to refer to the matter as fully as I might do after the judgment has been rendered.

"The two appeals on behalf of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick were bracketed together, that of the island standing first on the list. When the cases were reached their lordships decided that they should be heard together, although our view was, and we so expressed ourselves to the court, that as the cases were entirely distinct and rested upon different grounds, it would be better to hear them separately. The judicial committee, however, decided that it would be more convenient to have them argued together, at the same time deciding that if a reply were necesary both counsel could be heard. The result of this decision was that only one counsel could be heard on behalf of each Province. Accordingly Mr. Aylesworth, K. C., argued on behalf of Prince Edward Island and I on behalf of the Province of New Brunswick.

WHAT MR. AYLESWORTH ARGUED.

"In presenting his views to the Court, which he did in a very able and thorough manner, Mr. Aylesworth was necessarily obliged to present the New Brunswick view, because the Supreme Court of Canada, in giving judgment in the Prince Edward Island case, referred to the judgment which had been previously given in the case of New Brunswick. Mr. Aylesworth's contention was that as Prince Edward Island had refused to enter the Union, except upon the distinct agreement that it should be entitled to a representation of six members in the House of Commons, it was not the intention of Her Majesty-in-Council, when passing the order for admission of Prince Edward Island into the union, that its representation should ever be reduced, the wording of sub-cmfwyp shrdlu ww and he further contended that, as by the wording of sub-section 4 of Section 51 of the British North America Act, provision is made that there should be no reduction unless the proportionate population of a province relatively to the aggregate population of Canada since the previous adjustment had been reduced by one-twentieth, it followed that there could be no reduction until there had previously been an increase.

"Mr. Aylesworth further contended that as provision was made by the British North America Act for an increase in the number of the members of parliament, but no provision for a decrease, this showed that the intention of the Imperial parliament in passing the British North America Act was that there should be no reduction in the representation beyond what was originally fixed for the act of union.

THE CASE FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

"It will be seen that some of the points which were made by Mr. Aylesworth were also available to me in arguing the case on behalf of New Brunswick. I further contended that in construing sub-section 4 of section 51, the word 'Canada' meant the four original Provinces, and I was able to point out that in drafting the British North America Act there had been four different drafts of this section prepared. That in the first drafts the words 'each Province' had been inserted, and the act was finally passed with these words. I was also able to show that in numberless other sections of the British North America Act sometimes the word 'Province' and sometimes the words 'the Provinces' were used, but when the framers of the act came to deal finally with the question of representation, they only made provision for the representation of the four Provinces. The reason for this, as I contended, was that while provision was made by section 146 of the British North America Act for the admission into the union of Rupert's Land, and the carving of new Provinces out of it, and also for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, no provision was made for their representation in parliament, and that this was left as a matter to be arranged at the time for their admission. I contended and although the Supreme Court of Canada seemed to take a different view, one or more of their lordships stated that they assumed my contention would not be seriously questioned, that on the admission of a new Province, it would be quite competent to fix definitely for all time the number of representations which such Province would have in the House of Commons.

"In view of this I claimed that it would only be giving a fair and reasonable construction to sub-section 4 of section 51, which deals with the representation, to limit the word 'Canada' to the original four Provinces.

HE EXCLUDED THE TERRITORIES.

"I also took the ground that if I were wrong in this contention at all events it would not be proper to include in the population, for the purpose of dealing with the question of representation, the Territories, in respect of which it was admitted there was no provision for readjustment, nor British Columbia, in respect to which, when it was admitted into the union, the order of the Queen-in-Council distinctly provided that it should have six representatives, which would be subject to increase, but in respect to which there was no provision for decrease. I showed that if the Territories and British Columbia were excluded from the count, even although Manitoba and Prince Edward Island were included, still New Brunswick would be entitled to retain its representation, because the proportion of its population to the whole of Canada, excluding the Territories and British Columbia, had not been diminished by one-twentieth. I argued that it would be most unfair to include for the purpose of depriving the older Provinces of the benefit of the saving clause contained in sub-section 4 of section 51, the people of the Territories and British Columbia, whose representation is not governed by the provisions of that section.

"After Mr. Aylesworth and I had concluded our arguments the court arose for recess, and upon reassembling announced that they would reserve judgment, but would not call upon counsel for the Dominion.

B. N. ACT SHOULD BE AMENDED.

"I do not, of course, know upon what ground the Judicial Committe will base its decision, but I am inclined to think that it will be that the legislation which was passed by the Imperial Parliament subsequent to the union had the effect of making it necessary to read the British North America Act as if the new Provinces and the Territories had from the outset formed a part of the Dominion of Canada. If the decision should be based upon this ground, I think it will be generally recognized that it will offer a very good reason for the older Provinces asking for an amendment of the Imperial statutes so as to provide that the rights of the Provinces originally forming part of the union shall remain as they were fixed by the British North America Act, and that they shall not be taken away by subsequent legislation, to which the provinces were not a party. The British North America Act is in the nature of a treaty, and it is manifesely unfair that the rights of the respective parties to the compact should be affected by subsequent legislation, in the enactment of which they had no voice.

THE EAST vs. THE WEST.

"The case has unfortunately assumed the aspect of a controversy between the Province of Quebec and the other original Provinces, but I do not think it should be so regarded. It should rather be regarded as a matter of the Eastern Provinces retaining as large a representation as posible, in view of the rapid growth of the West, and so as to retain in the East that political influence which it was contemplated it should have under the terms of the British North America Act.

"I do not, of course, know what action will be taken by either the Government of New Brunswick or the Government of Prince Edward Island, and I am only speaking my own individual views, but I would think that the question is of such great importance that it would not be desirable to allow it to rest here.

NOT EVADING TERMS OF UNION.

"The case of Prince Edward Island is particularly deserving of consideration, because, with its limited area, it is not likely to increase in population to any considerable extent, and unless some remedial legislation is enacted, within the next few decades, the representation of Prince Edward Island will inevitably come when it will not be entitled to any representation at all in Parliament. This would be a disastrous result and one which was never contemplated by the fathers of confederation. The same with regard to New Brunswick, although to a lesser extent.

"It has been stated in some quarters that New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are seeking in some way to evade the terms of the union. This is not so. Our contention is based upon the sincere belief that under the terms of the British North America Act and according to the clearly expressed intention of the fathers of Confederation, these Provinces are entitled to retain their representation. That we have not succeeded in impressing our views upon the Supreme Court of Canada and the Judicial Committee, is a matter deeply to be regretted. It is of but little consequence to the Dominion as a whole whether the Province has a few more representatives or not, but it is of great consequence and a source of discouragement to a small province to see its representation in Parliament declining from decade to decade.

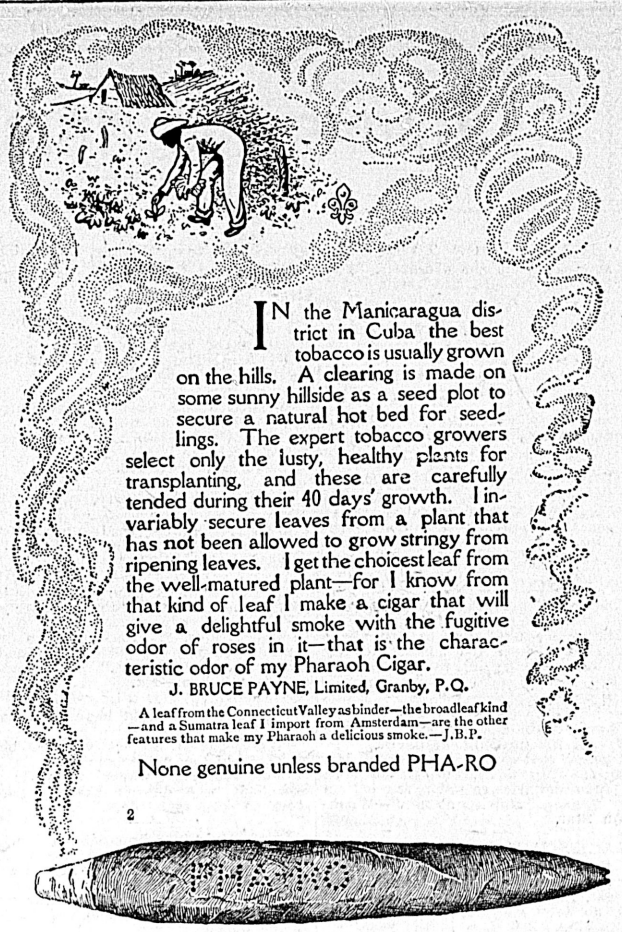
AN INTERESTING POINT RAISED

"There is another very important aspect of the question which has been brought out by reason of the arguments which have taken place before the Court, and that is in regard to the legislation which has been passed by Parliament, enlarging the boundaries of the Qpebec an dOntario. This was provided for by an act of the Imperial Parliament passed in 1871, subsequent to the British North America Act, and pursuant to the authority thereby given, the Parliament of Canada extended the boundaries of both Quebec and Ontario to James' Bay. The result of this has been to add about 117,000 square miles to the area of Quebec. Thus a vast section of country, three times the size of the Province of New Brunswick, has been added to the Province which is made by the British North America Act the unit of representation.

"It is provided by the Imperial statute, that in connection with the legislation for enlarging the boundaries of a province, provision may be made respecting the effect and operation of any such increase of territory in relation to any province affected thereby.

"If, as is no doubt the case, the population of the added territory of Quebec forms part of the province for the purposes of representation, and Quebec as so enlarged, is only to have sixty-five representatives, the result of this will be to before very long greatly increase the unit of representation beyond what it would have been if the area of Quebec had remained as it was at the time of the union. This will operate most prejudicially to the other provinces, so far as their representation is concerned, and under the terms of the Imperial statute, authorizing such enlargement, provision should in my opinion have been made by the Parliament of Canada to prevent such injustice resulting to the other provinces.

"It is not unlikely that the subject will come up for consideration in the near future.



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Every blade a Sheffield blade, and make a beautiful present. Goods sent at once on receipt of cash.

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Motherly Advice.

Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for the physical well-being of her daughter, so will the woman be, and her children also.

When a young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly. At such a time aid nature a little and prepare the young system for the coming change by using

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Case of a Young Girl, of Interest to Every Mother and Daughter in the Land.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write you these few lines thanking you for what you have done for me. I was in a terrible condition, could not eat or sleep, had no strength, felt tired all the time. I had such a bad color that my mother was very much worried about me. Also suffered with headache, backache, pains all over. Menstruation was very irregular and scanty, and had such bearing-down pains. I have taken both the Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and now I am a well girl. I cannot be grateful enough for what Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies have done for me. I would advise all who suffer as I did to write to you for advice.—MISS KATIE C. CONNOR, 102 S. Franklin St., Wilmington, Del."

A medicine that has restored so many women to health and can produce proof of the fact must be regarded with respect. This is the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which cannot be equalled by any other medicine the world has ever produced.

It is well to remember these facts when some druggist asks you to buy something which he says is "just as good." That is impossible, as no other medicine has such a record of cures as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; so do not experiment with untried medicines, but insist upon the one you know is best.

SPECIAL ADVICE TO YOUNG WOMEN FREE.

From a vast experience in treating female ills, extending over 20 years, Mrs. Pinkham has gained a knowledge which is of untold value to every ailing young woman. Her advice never fails to help. If you need such help write her at Lynn, Mass.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature of above testimonial, which will prove its absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Among the Humorists.

HIS DAYS OF TOIL.

"I suppose," said the drummer, "you labor on the Sabbath and rest the remainder of the week."

"No," replied the village parson, "I try to collect my salary on week days."

MEMORY'S FAILURE.

Brown—I have just discovered what it is that destroys a man's memory completely.

Green—What is it—alcohol or tobacco.

Brown—Neither; it's doing him a favor.

QUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE.

"Remember, always," exhorted the preacher, "that whatever you sow, that also you shall reap." "Not always," replied Subbubs; "not if your neighbor keeps chickens."—Philadelphia Ledger.

SECRET OUT.

Windig—What is the secret of your friend Harker's popularity?

Bifbang—He has little to say about what he has done and nothing to say about what he is going to do.—Chicago News.

HIS EXPERIENCE.

"There are some songs that will never die," said the musical enthusiast.

"I guess that's right," answered Mr. Cumrox. "My daughter sits down at the piano and tries to kill a few of 'em every evening. But it's no use."—Washington Star.

JACK'S FATAL OVERSIGHT.

"I like you well enough, Mr. Uxmal," said the perplexed young woman; "or, at least, I'm not sure I like you as well as I do Jack Cawdrey. He says he thinks of me 365 days in the year."

"He wants one day off every four years, does he?" exclaimed young Uxmal, with indignant scorn. "That kind of devotion doesn't commend itself to you, does it, Clarice?"

Jack's doom was sealed from that moment.—Chicago Tribune.

LIKE THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

"The strangest meal I ever ate," said a sailor, "was dished up to me in the Yellow Sea nine years ago. This meal consisted of an ostrich egg and a Japanese oyster.

"There was nine of us fell to, and the egg and the oyster made enough for all. The egg was hard boiled. Cookie had shelled it, and it came on looking fine, all white and glistening, with a tart yellow sauce in the bottom of the dish. We sliced it down with a knife, the same as you would slice a turkey. It wasn't bad—a little eggy, that's all.

"The Japanese oyster was nearly two feet long. Jap oysters are, you know, the biggest in the world. It was served raw, and when the boatswain stuck his long carvin' knife in it, it shivered all over, and it seemed to me a kind of low groan escaped it. It tasted fine. There was enough left for a stew."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

FISHY SCALES.

Judge Henry E. Howland, fellow of the Yale University Corporation, told several excellent stories at the recent Yale alumni dinner. One ran thus:—

"A well-known lawyer experienced religion and joined the church," said Judge Howland. "His friends, upon learning of his desire to ally himself with active religious work, decided that there was one point upon which he might still improve, and they talked to his pastor about it. Said they in effect: 'So-and-so is a fine man in every way, but he does fail to stick closely to the truth when he tells about his fish catches, and we wish you would caution him about it.'

"The minister did his duty, and the lawyer acknowledged his carelessness. 'That is my besetting sin, parson, and hereafter I'll be careful. I shall buy a pair of scales and verify every statement I make by them.'

"Not long afterward he was blessed with a son. In due time there was question about the weight of the boy. The fond mother spoke up and said, 'Take father's new scales and weigh baby in them.'

"The nurse and the whole household crowded around, unable to believe the registered figures, which told them that the new baby weighed precisely fifty-three and a half pounds."—New York Times.

THIS LUNATIC WAS PRACTICAL.

Santos-Dumont was discussing with a reporter the charge that he had mutilated his own airship at St. Louis.

"Wry should I have done that?" he said. "Either I was crazy to have done it or they were crazy who charged me with doing it. The whole thing reminds me of an episode that happened before a lunatic asylum.

"A lunatic," continued the aeronaut, "leaned over the fence of the asylum grounds, watching a repair job that was going on. Finally he took the pipe from his mouth, blew a fragrant cloud of smoke into the air, and said with languid interest to the middle-aged man who was digging a hole with a spade in the hard, stony soil:

"'What wages do you get, friend?'

"'Six dollars a week,' said the laborer, and he unknotted the red handkerchief that encircled his neck and wiped the sweat from his face.

"'Are you married?' continued the lunatic.

"'I am,' said the laborer, 'and I am the father of eleven young children besides.'

"The lunatic, puffing his pipe, mused a little while. Then he said:

"'I'm thinking, friend, you're on the wrong side of the fence.'"—Boston Post.

He—I am rather in favor of the English than the American mode of spelling.

She—Yes?

He—Yes, indeed. Take "parlour," for instance; having "u" in it makes all the difference in the world.

"Well, Mr. Robinson, and how does your son get on with his violin?"

"Astonishingly; there were fourteen of us playing together last night, and he took the lead."

"Capital—admirable!"

"Yes, and he kept it so well, sir, that none of us could catch him."

A debtor, on being sued, acknowledged that he had borrowed the money, but declared that the plaintiff knew at the time that it was a Kathleen Mavourneen loan.

"A Kathleen Mavourneen loan?" questioned the court, with a puzzled look.

"That's it, your lordship—one of the 'it may be for years, and it may be for ever' sort."

"Well, well," mused the returned villager, "the old place is not a bit changed after all these long, long years! And if there isn't old Davy Gubbins sitting outside his cottage! He must be nearly a hundred by now. And how are you, Davy?" he cried. "You don't look a day older than you did when I left here, 35 years ago."

"Thirty-five yeer agone! Who be'st thee, then?" quavered Davy.

"Don't you remember Tommy Dobbs? I am he."

"Thee be'st, eh? Then tak' thee that!" And, suddenly raising his staff, he smote the returned Tommy on the nose.

"What is that for?" demanded the victim, in surprise and indignation.

"That's the welt I owed thee for that rotten turmut thee ketched Oi in the eve wi' the day afore thee left for Amerîky. S'pose thee's forgot it, eh? Tak' thee word for it, I ain't."

Teacher—"Now, Johnny, what does the busy bee teach us?

Johnny—"To keep away from the hive."

Young Nick—Say, pop, what is "the palladium of our liberties?"

Old Nick—The statute of limitations, my boy.—Town Topics.

Roosevelt and Parker outdistanced. Stella—Men are so stupid.

Bella—Yes, indeed; do you suppose it would take me weeks to write a letter of acceptance?—Ex.

"I don't want poverty, an' I don't want riches," says Brother Dickey; "all I wants is plenty political campaigns an' canderdates runnin' de year roun'!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The death of Remus: Romulus had just founded Rome. "Pretty good job, et?" he modestly suggested. "Bah," sneered Remus, "if you wanted a first-class town you should have founded Oyster Bay or Esopus." So Romulus had to kill him.—Ex.

The following might have been written about Kobe:—

"What makes factory whistles blow so early in the morning, dad."

"The engineer wants to wake up everybody who doesn't have to go to work as soon as he does."

Jones—It is just impossible for me to keep a lead pencil. People are always borrowing, you, know, and they always forget to return.

Brown—Why, I never have any trouble. See, I've got a whole vest pocketful of pencils.

Jones—Doesn't that prove just what I said?—Boston Transcript.

The late Miss Julia Moore (Sir John Moore's niece), like many very old people, was extremely proud of her age, and lost no opportunity of showing it. When she was asked by a friend if she was going to see the king's coronation, she answered: "No. I have been out of London for the last three coronations, and I don't care to alter my record." What an exaltation one must feel at being able to say a thing like that!

In a speech that William Waldorf Astor delivered before the London Clubmen's Benevolent Society, he told of a costermonger who lay dying. Nevertheless, he expressed a desire for something to eat, and his wife asked him what he would like. "Well," said the costermonger, "I seem to smell a ham a-cookin' somewheres. I think I could eat a bit of that." "Oh, no, John, dear," said his wife; "you can't have that. That's for the funeral."—Argonaut.

Every campaign, saye the Indian Sporting Times, produces its good story, and some talelets from Thibet are beginning to dribble through. Here is one. The column was going up a pass that was more like a frozen ladder than anything else in the world. There was a sudden stop of the transport train of assorted menagerie animals, and the transport officer came scaling up the cliff to find out what had happened and struck a cheerful British Tommy sitting on a rock and kicking his heels. "Wha's the matter?" gasped the breathless transport officer. "Don't know sir," answered Tommy, rising and saluting, "Fancy some of the stair-rods have come out further up."

She (to Jones)—I feel I must tell you one thing before we get married. It has worried me dreadfully all the time we've been engaged. I hardly care to tell you, but feel that it is my duty.

Jones—Out with it. I can never find it in my heart to scold you.

She—Well, the awful fact is, my father was once in prison.

Jones (ravenous for "copy")—I am glad, darling. If I can only get him to relate his experiences to me I'll dispose of them to the Criminal Recorder, and we can go to Paris on our wedding tour.

During the course of an examination in grammar, an inspector came to the somewhat difficult subject of the irregular comparison of adjectives; e.g. little, less, least; much, more, most, etc.

"Yes," continued the gentleman, pointing to a sharp-looking lad, "you boy, compare the adjective 'Ill'."

"Comparative, 'worse,' sir."

"Right," said the inspector, "go on."

"Superlative, 'dead,' sir!"

In a lesson on the Prodigal Son, a schoolmistress got a very amusing answer in connection with the surly conduct of the righteous brother who had never gone astray.

"How did the envious brother behave whilst the prodigal was being feasted inside their father's house?" the lady asked.

"He wouldn't go into the party," replied one mite of a girl, "but stopped outside and peeped through the letter-box to see what was going on."

There is a group of islands to the south of New Zealand called the Sisters, or Seven Sisters, which are reputed to be subjected to a practically constant rainfall. The same may be said of the islands and mainland of Tierra del Fuego, save for the difference that the rain often takes the form of sleet and snow. On a line running round the world from four to eight or nine degrees, there are patches over which rain seldom ceases to fall. This is called the "zone of constant precipitation," but at the same time there are several localities along with it with very little rainfall.

The lawyer shook his finger warningly at the witness and said: "Now, we want to hear just what you know, not what someone else knows or what you think or anything of that kind, but what you know. Do you understand?" "Waal, I know," said the witness, with emphasis, as he lifted one limber leg and laid it across the other—"I know that Clay Grubbs said that Bill Thomson told him that he heard John Thomas' wife tell Sid Shuford's gal that her husband was there when the fight took place, and that he said that they slung each other round in the bushes right consid'able."—Exchange.

"Buffalo Bill," while giving a little reception at his tent at the close of the afternoon performance, was approached by a young man and his mother. After a moment of embarrassment on the lady's part, she said:

"Do you consider that you give a true picture of western life?"

"We try to, madam," answered Mr. Cody.

"The people really ride about and shoot in that terrific manner, do they?" she continued.

"Well, yes; on occasions," the showman replied, rather more guardedly.

"I never suspected it," went on the lady, in some agitation. "Most of the money left me by my husband is invested in the west; but I now feel doubtful about allowing any more of it to go there."

"Is it secured by first-class real estate mortgage?"

"I believe so."

"Madam," said Cody, with confidence, "do not give yourself the least uneasiness. In all my experience in the west I have never yet seen a first mortgage on real estate riding a bucking bronco, shooting up the town, or doing anything except grimly drawing its twelve per cent per annum. I wish I owned a million of 'em."

NO SYMPATHY.

A man with white pants was seen on the streets today in a heavy rain, and somehow no one was sorry that the rain caught him at it.

MARIED HER FOR HER MONEY.

"Why did you marry your divorced wife again? Old love come back?"

"No. By the time I paid her alimony I had nothing to live on, and so I married her for her money."

HARMONY.

"What is your idea of harmony in politics?" Same as that of most other people in my line of activity," answered Senator Sorghum. "Harmony consists in having your own way and persuading the other people to be resigned to fate."

BASIS OF HIS SYSTEM.

"It is proper to respect an office under the Government," said the patriotic citizen, "even if you do not happen to approve of the man who holds it."

"Of course," said Senator Sorghum. It is to the office that the salary and perquisites are attached; not to the individual."

HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

"Ah, professor," exclaimed the conceited young man, "I wish I knew as much as you do."

"You would know more than I," replied the crusty old professor, "if you only knew as much as you think you know."—Philadelphia Ledger.

JUDICIAL INEXPERIENCE.

Last week a strapping negro woman was up before a magistrate charged with unmercifully beating her boy.

"I don't understand how you can have the heart to treat your own child so cruelly," said the magistrate.

"Jedge, has you been a parent of a wuffless yaller boy like dat ar cub of mine?"

"Never—no, never!" (with great vehemence—and getting red in the face.)

"Den don't talk; you don't know nuffin about it."

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

Lawyer—You have taken the oath and I want you to answer each of my questions honestly.

Witness—Yes, sir.

Lawyer—What is your occupation.

Witness—I am a driver.

Lawyer—Do you drive a wagon?

Witness—No, sir; I do not.

Lawyer—Now be careful and remember that you are on your oath. You admit that you are a driver; now, honestly, don't you drive a wagon?

Witness—No, sir; I drive a horse.

Says a rural editor: "Owing to the crowded conditions of our columns a number of births and deaths are unavoidably postponed this week."

"Trade follows the flag"
May be true, but we add,
The auctioneer's rag
Follows trade when it's bad.
—Philadelphia Press.

Farmer Treefrog—What makes you think Daniel Webster was a smart man?

Farmer Hoptoad—Waal, I've been reading some of his speeches, an' they seem to agree purty thoroughlyi with Mary Jane's graduation essay.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Tired Tatters—Dis paper tells erbout a feller wot died from ennui.

Weary Walker—Wot's dat.

Tired Tatters—It's de feelin' wot comes to a man when he gets so lazy dat loafin's hard work.—Chicago News.

As we understand the current interpretation of international law, the seizure of a vessel on the high seas is a mistake or an act of piracy acording to the size of the navy of the victimized nation.—The Washington Post.

Treasury experts say that they cannot understand the falling off in our importation of foreign luxuries. It may be because the trusts have put so many of our necessities in the luxury class.—The Washington Post.

Johnny—What does it mean to take a thing philosophically?

Mother—It's the way your paw takes his card debts, but not the butcher bill.—New York Sun.

"Yes, that is a statute of Virgil. He was a great Roman poet." "Was that the reason he couldn't afford to wear pants?' asked little Waldo.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Fellow-trabelers," said a coloured preacher, impressively, the other day, "ef I had been eatin' dried apples for a week, and then took to drinkin' for a monf, I couldn't feel more swelled up dan I am dis minit wid pride and vanity at seein' such full 'tendance har dis evenin'."

When the Tommies up in Lhassa want to mention the name of the river on which Lhassa is situated, they will merely need to sneeze. It is called Kyi-Ch'u.

Exchange.

We are pleased to see signs already of a better feeling between Russians and and Japanese. The Svet, a Russian organ which has not hitherto been remarkable for the kindliness of its attitude towards the enemy, last week went out of its way to point out in the most courteous language that a seige of Port Arthur could only prove harmful to the Japanese.—Punch.

Ganymede had just lost his job as divine cupbearer.

"Why did you get the can?" asked Mercury, who could use bar room verbiage when occasion demanded.

"I refused to vote the prohibition ticket," said Ganymede, "so they gave Hebe charge of the soda fountain."

Saying which he mixed Mercury a nectar highball and wept profusely.

Stuart Morgan Aldrich, Senator Aldrich's son, has a violent distaste for street dogs.

In Washington one day a yellow cur ran yelping and snapping at his legs, and the young man turned and gave the animal a kick.

"Say, there, what did you kick my dog for?' a red-faced man exclaimed.

"The dog is mad," said Mr. Aldrich.

"Ah, it ain't mad,' shouted the owner.

"Well, I would be,' he said, "if anybody were to kick me like that."—Boston Post.

At a dinner given to Sir Alfred Harmsworth in commemoration of his recent knighting, some one said of the guest of honor:—

"Our friend Harmsworth as a schoolboy was shy and quiet. One day, to his horror, an inspector called him up before the class.

"'You appear to be a clever lad," the inspector said. 'What do five and one make?'

"The little fellow made no answer.

"'Come now,' said the inspector,'suppose I gave you five rabbits and then another rabbit, how many rabbits would you have?'

"'Seven,' said Harmsworth.

"'How do you make that out?'

"'I have a rabbit of my own at home.'"—Detroit News Tribune.

SIDE LIGHTS ON MYTHOLOGY.

Daphne has just been metamorphosed into a laurel tree.

"While they were about it," she sighed, "they might have changed me into a ham tree."

For the stock yards strike was still on.

Paris was courting Helen of Troy.

"You are worth your weight in gold," he said.

"I suppose," said Helen, with one of her most captivating smiles, "you mean Troy weight."

Which was considered a clever conceit in those days.

METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.

A visitor to the St. Louis exposition was congratulating Joseph W. Folk, the district attorney of the city upon the speed with which he brought the "boodle aldermen" to trial.

"Speed," said Mr. Folk, smiling, "is an excellent thing, a thing that w'll achieve wonders. I heard the other day of an Irishman, though, who expected too much of speed.

"This Irishman was a painter. Usually being paid by the hour he worked rather slowly, but a friend one day found him painting away like a steam engine.

"The friend paused to investigate so strange a matter.

"'What's come over ye, McGuire?" he said. 'It ain't like you to work that fast.'

"'What," said McGuire. 'Stand oot o' the way and don't sthop me. Oi'm shtrivin' to get through before me paint gives out.'"—San Antonio Express.

Diana was bathing when Actaeon happened along.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "I was looking for Judge Parker."

But she refused to accept his apology and changed him into a stag.

A POOR CLERGYMAN.

The new clergyman was invited to dine with the family the other Sunday, and eight-year-old Willie, of course, made himself conspicuous during his stay. He seemed to be greatly impressed with the minister, and never let his eyes stray from him. He manifested as much interest as his elders in what was said, but regarded the minister with a somewhat sorrowful expression, which was altogether uncalled for, as he was of a jovial disposition and greatly amused his hearers. As the minister was about to leave, Willie meekly approached him and sadly asked:

"Why—why—how does it feel to be poor?"

"What do you mean, Willie?" laughingly asked the minister, turning to the parents with an amused smile.

"Why, I heard papa say to mamma that you was a mighty poor preacher," was Willie's startling declaration.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

With the odor of mediaeval musk comes this one, now floating around as an experience of Burne-Jones.

"Are you the man who painted that 'ere picture of 'Moses in the Bulrushes' ?" asked a countryman of Sir Edward Burne-Jones. "Yes," replied the artist. "All right; then I want you to paint my father." "Certainly, if he gives me a few sittings." "Can't do it; he's dead." "Let me have a photograph of him." "Can't do that neither. He never had his photograph taken." "I'm afraid then I must decline." Decline! What for? Haven't you painted Moses? You didn't have a photograph of him, did you? No; I thought not. Well, my father hain't been dead nearly so long as Moses. If you can paint Moses you ought to know enough to paint my father."

Appreciating the situation the artist went to work and evolved such a portrait as he thought might satisfy so original a son. "Cricky!" exclaimed this art patron on seeing the completed painting. "That almost beats that portrait of Moses, but I say, how he has changed!"—Pittsburg Despatch.

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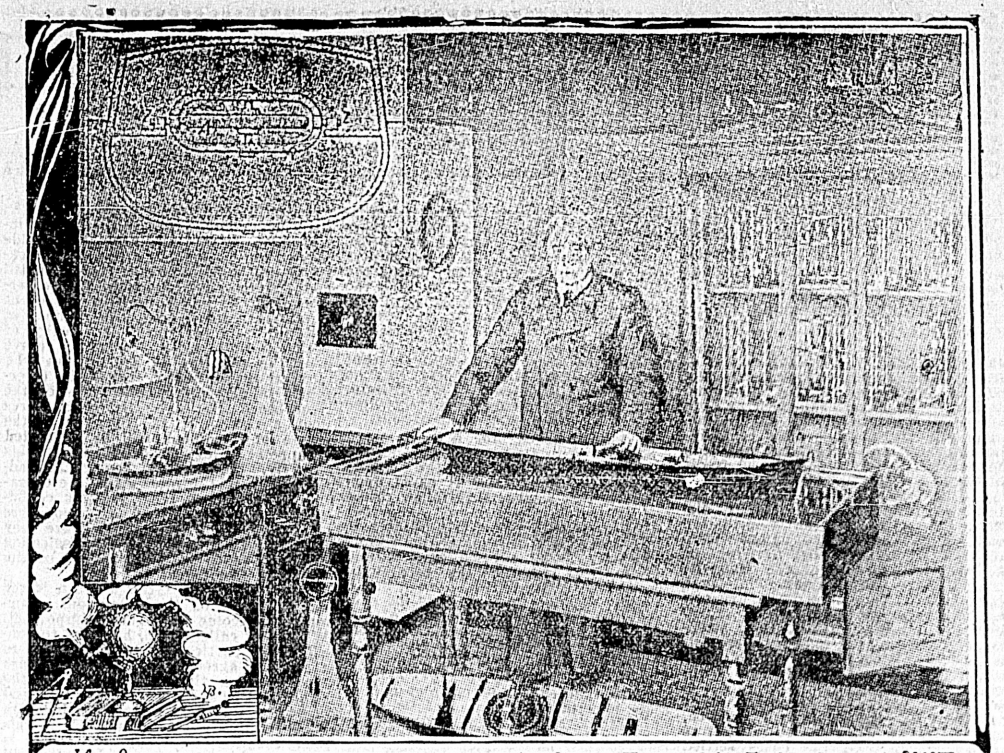
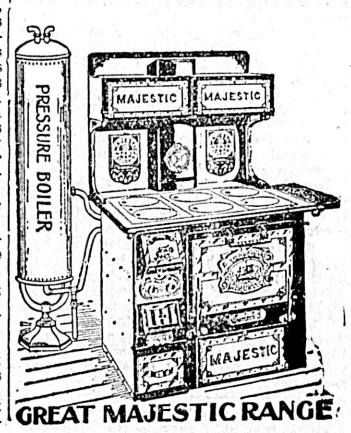


MR. SCHLICK AND HIS MODEL OF APPARATUS FOR REDUCING ROLLING OF A SHIP.



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An Automatic Life Belt.

Novel Invention Which May be Worn While Asleep.

Passengers on ocean liners may soon be able to sleep in life preservers, if the plans of a Harlem inventor do not go awry. This man is E. Salvator of 238 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street. He has been working for some time on an invention by which, he says, the danger of drowning in one's berth after a night collision or wreck of an ocean steamship will be reduced to a minimum.

Mr. Salvator's attention was first called to the necessity of a life preserver one could sleep in by the sinking of the French Line steamship La Bourgogne in the summer of 1898, when hundreds of lives were lost. The ship went down in the darkness so quickly after the collision off the Newfoundland coast that scores must have drowned in their staterooms.

Salvator was ruminating over the helplessness of a traveler thus trapped in a sinking ship when he had occasion to cross the ocean. There was a midnight panic on this ship, and descriptions of the scenes of confusion as the passengers rushed madly about in the darkness or semi-darkness impressed him with the belief that something ought to be done to put a life-preserver within instant reach of a passenger on his awakening from sleep.

To sleep with a cork jacket on was out of the question, so the inventor began to work along a totally different line. He decided to make a preserver that would be made effective only by its coming in contact with water. This idea he has now worked out and has obtained a patent on. It works on the principal of a water-generated gas which fills a belt and gives it buoyancy. Uninflated the belt is a light thing, which would hardly be felt if worn by a sleeper, but when filled with gas it is blown up to the size of an ordinary cork jacket.

The belt is made of rubber and is about eight inches wide, and can be blown up by means of a small cylinder. In this cylinder is placed a composition of acids which when acted upon by water instantly inflates the belt. The belt has been tested in the ocean and it has been found that the water acts upon the acids and inflates the rubber in less than three seconds. The ingredients in this composition Mr. Salvator keeps secret. The composition is the result of four years' work in the laboratory. It will retain all its strength for several years.

Speaking of the merits of this new theory of life preservation, Mr. Salvator said:

"One of the horrors of ocean travel is the chance of not getting hold of a life preserver at the critical moment if summoned from a sound sleep by the cry that the ship is afire or is sinking after a collision. How many persons have been drowned by not being able to get a life belt in the darkness can never be known, but no one who has traveled much by sea can have failed to note the imminence of that peril.

"When one is aroused by a sudden cry, the first impulse is to reach the deck. This impulse is natural and overmastering. Even the thought of a life preserver is forgotten in the wild desire to get out of the bowels of the ship. Once on deck it may be too late to get a life belt or impossible to get one on account of the mad struggle for the life preservers. But note how simple all this would be with my automatic belt. One would tie it loosely about one's body on going to bed. In case of a rush to the deck one would be ready on the instant to leap overboard without the necessity of wasting time in getting a life belt.

"Even while the noise of the splash one would make in striking the water would be in the air the automatic action would have taken place and before one would rise to the surface after the leap the belt would be fully inflated. Of course the inflation, as the rubber is impervious to air, would last indefinitely. It has been tested and has lasted fourteen days. That is a long enough immersion for anybody. If not picked up by that time the victim will be dead of exposure.

"One important feature of this belt is that it takes up comparatively little room when inflated. This consideration is of vital importance in the case of persons leaving a sinking ship in rowboats. Usually these boats are so filled that there is little if any room for the cumbrous jackets or life belts ordinarily in use. Everything is sacrificed for the biscuit boxes and water jugs, which, of course, is the right thing to do.

"The automatic belt, occupying but little more room when folded up than a common towel, one for each passenger, can be carried with but little diminution of the available space. More than that, each occupant could wear the belt with little inconvenience, even if he were working at the oars. In the small boats in a heavy sea persons are washed off every now and then before they can don a life belt, even if one should be within reach. If all were wearing automatic life belts they would be buoyed up as soon as they would strike the water.

"I firmly believe the idea applied in this automatic belt can be employed in other directions, as, for instance, to the raising of sunken ships. Divers could descend to the hold and place within many very large inflated bags. The action of the water on the composition would cause inflation, which would expel the water and give the ship a buoyancy that would raise her. Of course, these bags would be far larger than the life belts.

"There is one feature about the automatic belt that was brought out in the New York Times last Sunday in an article on the existing life preservers. That is the growing scarcity of cork and the tendency to stint ships in the supply of life belts. Now, with the automatic belt, the supply is practically limitless, for the composition, which causes the inflation, is cheap, and the belt may be made of less costly material than pure rubber. I have these model belts made of rubber that they may be seen at their best. These belts will each support a weight of twenty-four pounds, and as a person in the water needs to have only his head supported, the belt is adequate to the holding up of anybody unless he have an abnormal case of 'big head,' and in such cases it is usually filled with 'hot air.'"

The Wings of The Morning

By Louis Tracy.

Continued From Last Sunday's Edition.

"I am sure Tennyson saw our island with poetic eye, for he goes on—

'No sail from day to day, but every day
The sunrise broken into scarlet shafts
Among the palms and ferns and precipices;
The blaze upon the waters to the east;
The blaze upon this island overhead;
The blaze upon the waters to the west;
Then the great stars that globed themselves in Heaven,
The hollower-bellowing ocean, and again
The scarlet shafts of sunrise—but no sail.'

She declaimed the melodious verse with a subtle skill that amazed her hearer. Profoundly moved, Jenks dared not trust himself to speak.

"I read the whole poem the other day," she said after a silence of some minutes. "Sorrowful as it is, it comforted me by comparison. How different will be our fate to his when another ship stays by this isle!"

Yet neither of them knew that one line she had recited was more singularly applicable to their case than that which they paid heed to. "The great stars that globed themselves in Heaven," were shining clear and bright in the vast arch above. Resplendent amidst the throng rose the Pleiades, the mythological seven hailed by the Greeks as an augury of safe navigation. And the Dyaks—one of the few remaining savage races of the world—share the superstition of the people who fashioned all the arts and most of the sciences.

The Pleiades form the Dyak tutelary genius. Some among a bloodthirsty and vengeful horde were even then pointing to the clustering stars that promised quick voyage to the isle where their kinsmen had been struck down by a white man who rescued a maid. Nevertheless, Grecian romance and Dyak lore alike relegate the influence of the Pleiades to the sea. Other stars are needed to foster enterprise ashore.

CHAPTER X.

Reality v. Romance—The Case for the Plaintiff.

Night after night the Pleiades swung higher in the firmament; day after day the sailor perfected his defences and anxiously scanned the ocean for sign of friendly smoke or hostile sail. This respite would not have been given to him, were it not for the lucky bullet which removed two fingers and part of a third from the right hand of the Dyak chief. Not even a healthy savage can afford to treat such a wound lightly, and ten days elapsed before the maimed robber was able to move the injured limb without a curse.

Meanwhile, each night Jenks slept less soundly; each day his face became more careworn. He began to realize why the island had not been visited already by the vessel which would certainly be deputed to search for them—she was expected on the great coast line of China and Siam.

It was his habit to mark the progress of time on the rudely made sun-dial which sufficiently served their requirements as a clock. Iris happened to watch his chipping the forty-fourth notch on the edge of the horizontal block of wood.

"Have we really been forty-four days here?" she inquired, after counting the marks with growing astonishment.

"I believe the reckoning is accurate," he said. The Sirdar was lost on the 18th of March, and I make this the 1st of May."

"May Day!"

"Looked at in that way it seems to be a tremendous time, though indeed, in some respects, it figures in my mind like many years. That is when I am thinking. Otherwise, when busy, the days fly like hours."

"It must be convenient to have such an elastic scale."

"Most useful. I strive to apply the quick rate when you are grumpy."

Iris placed her arms akimbo, planted her feet widely apart, and surveyed Jenks with an expression that might almost be termed impudent. They were great friends, these two, now. The incipient stage of love-making had been dropped entirely, as ludicrously unsuited to their environment.

When the urgent necessity for continuous labor no longer spurred them to exertion during every moment of daylight, they tackled the box of books and read not volumes which appealed to them in common, but quaint tomes in the use of which Jenks was tutor and Iris the scholar.

It became a fixed principle with the girl that she was very ignorant, and she insisted that the sailor should teach her, for instance, among the books he found a treatise on astronomy; it yielded a keen delight to both to identify a constellation and learn all sorts of wonderful things concerning it; but to work even the simplest problem required a knowledge of algebra, and Iris had never gone beyond decimals. So the stock of notebooks instead of recording their experiences, became covered with symbols showing how x plus y equaled x2 minus 3,000,000.

As a variant, Jenks introduced a study of Hindustani. His method was to write a short sentence and explain in detail its component parts. With a certain Iris surveyed the intricacies of the compound verb, but, about half a dozen lesson, she broke out into exclamations of extravagant joy.

"What on earth is the matter now?" demanded her surprised mentor.

"Don't you see?" she explained, delightedly. "Of course you don't! People who know a lot about a thing often miss its obvious points. I have discovered how to write Kiplingese. All you have to do is to tell your story in Urdu, translate it literally into English, and there you are!"

"Quite so. Just do it as Kipling does, and the secret is laid bare. By the same rule you can hit upon the Miltonic adjective."

Iris tossed her head.

"I don't know anything about the Miltonic adjective, but I am sure about Kipling."

This ended the argument. She knitted her brows in the effort to master the ridiculous complexities of a language which, instead of simply saying "Take" or "Bring," compels one to say "Take go" and "Take come."

One problem defied solution—that of providing raiment for Iris. The united skill of the sailor and herself would not induce unraveled cordage to supply the need of thread. It was either too weak or too knotty, and meanwhile the girl's clothes were falling to pieces. Jenks tried the fibres of trees, the sinews of birds—every possible expedient he could hit upon—and perhaps, after experiments covering some weeks, he might have succeeded. But modern dress stuffs, weakened by aniline dyes and stiffened with Chinese clay, permit of no such exhaustive research. It must be remembered that the lady passengers on board the Sirdar were dressed to suit the tropics, and the hard usage given by Iris to her scanty stock was never contemplated by the Manchester or Bradford looms responsible for the durability of the material.

As the days passed the position became irksome. It even threatened complete collapse during some critical moment, and the two often silently surveyed the large number of merely male garments in their possession. Of course, in the matter of coats and waistcoats there was no difficulty whatever. Iris had long been wearing those portions of the doctor's uniform. But when it came to the rest——

At last, one memorable morning, she crossed the Rubicon. Jenks had climbed, as usual, to the Summit Rock. He came back with the exciting news that he thought—he could not be certain, but there were indications inspiring hopefulness — that towards the west of the far-off island he could discern the smoke of a steamer.

Though he had eyes for a faint cloud of vapor at least fifty miles distant he saw nothing of a remarkable change effected nearer home. Outwardly, Iris was attired in her wonted manner, but if her companion's mind were not wholly monopolized by the cluish haze detected on the horizon, he must have noticed the turned-up ends of a pair of trousers beneath the hem of her tattered skirt.

It did not occur to him that Iris received his momentous announcement with an odd air of hauteur, and it was passing strange she did not offer to accompany him when, after bolting his breakfast, he returned to the observatory.

He came back in an hour, and the lines on his face were deeper than before.

"A false alarm," he said curtly in response to her questioning look.

And that was all, though she nerved herself to walk steadily past him on her way to the well. This was disconcerting, even annoying to a positive young woman like Iris. Resolving to end the ordeal, she stood digidly before him.

"Well," she said, "I've done it!"

"Have you?" he exclaimed blankly.

"Yes. They're a little too long, and I feel very awkward, but they're better than—than my poor old dress unsupported."

She blushed furiously, to the sailor's complete bewilderment, but she bravely persevered and stretched out an unwilling foot.

"Oh. I see!" he growled, and he too reddened.

"I can't help it, can I?" she demanded piteously. "It is not unlike a riding-habit, is it?"

Then his ready wit helped him.

"An excellent compromise," he cried. "A process of evolution, in fact. Now, do you know, Miss Deane, that would never have occurred to me."

And during the remainder of the day he did not once look at her feet. Indeed, he had far more serious matters to distract his thoughts, for Iris, feverishly anxious to be busy, suddenly suggested that it would be a good thing were she able to use a rifle if a fight at close quarters became necessary.

The recoil of the Lee-Metford is so slight that any woman can manipulate the weapon with effect, provided she is not called upon to fire from a standing position, in which case the weight is liable to cause bad aiming. Though it came rather late in the day, Jenks caught at the idea. He accustomed her in the first instance to the use of blank cartridges. Then, when fairly proficient in holding and sighting—a child can learn how to refill the clip and eject each empty shell—she fired ten rounds of service ammunition. The target was a white circle on a rock at eighty yards, and those of the ten shots that missed the absolute mark would have made an enemy at the same distance extremely uncomfortable.

Iris was much pleased with her proficiency. "Now," she cried, "instead of being a hindrance to you I may be some help. In any case the Dyaks will think there are two men to face, and they have good reason to fear one of us."

Then a new light dawned upon Jenks.

"Why did you not think of it before?" he demanded. "Don't you see, Miss Deane, the possibility suggested by your words? I am sorry to be compelled to speak plainly, but I feel sure that those scoundrels do attack us in force. It will be more to secure you than avenge the loss of their fellow men. First and foremost, the so-called Dyaks are pirates and marauders. They prowl about the coast looking so much for a fight as for loot and women. Now, if they return, and apparently find two well-armed men awaiting them, with no prospect of plunder, there is a chance they may abandon the enterprise."

Iris did not flinch from the topic. She well knew its grave importance.

"In other words," she said, "I must not be seen by them dressed only in male clothing?"

"Yes, as a last resource, that is. I have some hope that they may not discover our whereabouts owing to the precautions we have adopted. Perched up here on the ledge we will be profoundly uncomfortable, but that will be nothing if it secures our safety."

She did not reply at once. Then she said musingly—"Forty-four days! Surely there has been ample time to scour the China Sea from end to end in search of us? My father would never abandon hope until he had the most positive knowledge that the Sirdar was lost with all on board."

The sailor, through long schooling, was prepared with an answer—"Each day makes the prospect of escape brighter though I was naturally disappointed this morning. I must state quite emphatically that our rescue may come any hour."

Iris looked at him steadily.

"You wear a solemn face for one who speaks so cheerfully," she said.

"You should not attach too great significance to appearances. The owl, a very stupid bird, is noted for it philosophical expression."

"Then we will strive to find wisdom in words. Do you remember, Mr. Jenks, that soon after the wreck you told me we might have to remain here many months?"

"That was a pardonable exaggeration."

"No, no. It was the truth. You are seeking now to buoy me up with false hope. It is sixteen hundred miles from Hong Kong to Singapore, and half as much from Siam to Borneo. The Sirdar might have been driven anywhere in the typhoon. Didn't you say so, Mr. Jenks?"

He wavered under this merciless cross-examination.

"I had no idea your memory was so good," he said, weakly.

"Excellent, I assure you. Moreover, during our forty-four days together, you have taught me to think. Why do you adopt subterfuge with me? We are partners in all else. Why cannot I share your despair as well as your toil?"

She blazed out in sudden wrath, and he understood that she would not be denied the full extent of his secret fear. He bowed reverently before her, as a mortal paying homage to an angry goddess.

"I can only admit that you are right," he murmured. "We must pray that God will direct our friends to this island. Otherwise we may not be found for a year, as unhappily the fishermen who once came here now avoid the place. They have been frightened by the contents of the hollow behind the cliff. I am glad you have solved the difficulty unaided, Miss Deane. I have striven at times to be coarse, even brutal, towards you, but my heart flinched from the task of telling you the possible period of your imprisonment."

Then Iris, for the first time in many days, wept bitterly, and Jenks, blind to the true cause of her emotion, picked up a rifle to which, in spare moments, he had affixed a curious device, and walked slowly across Prospect Park towards the half-obliterated road leading to the Valley of Death.

The girl watched him disappear among the trees. Through her tears shone a sorrowful little smile.

"He thinks only of me, never of himself," she communed. "If it pleases Providence to spare us from these savages, what does it matter to me how long we remain here? I have never been so happy before in my life. I fear I never will be again. If it were not for my father's terrible anxiety I would not have a care in the world. I only wish to get away, so that one brave soul at least may be rid of needless tortures. All his worry is on my account, none on his own."

That was what tearful Miss Iris thought, or tried to persuade herself to think. Perhaps her cogitations would not bear strict analysis. Perhaps she harbored a sweet hope that the future might yet contain bright hours for herself and the man who was so devoted to her. She refused to believe that Robert Anstruther, strong of arm and clear of brain, a Knight of the Round Table in all that was noble and chivalric, would permit his name to bear an unwarrantable stigma when—and she blushed like a June rose—he came to tell her that which he had written.

The sailor returned hastily, with the manner of one hurrying to perform a neglected task. Without any explanation to Iris he climbed several times to the ledge, carrying arm-loads of gross roots which he planted in full view. Then he entered the cave, and, although he was furnished only with the dim light that penetrated through the distant exit, she heard him hewing manfully at the rock for a couple of hours. At last he emerged, grimy with dust and perspiration, just in time to pay a last visit to Summit Rock before the sun sank to rest. He asked the girl to delay somewhat the preparations for their evening meal, as he wished to take a bath, so it was quite dark when they sat down to eat.

Iris had long recovered her usual state of high spirits.

"Why were you burrowing in the cavern again?" she inquired. "Are you in a hurry to get rich?"

"I was following an air-shaft, not a lode," he replied. "I am occasionally troubled with after wit, and this is an instance. Do you remember how the flame of the lamp flickered whilst we were opening up our mine?"

"Yes."

"I was so absorbed in contemplating our prospective wealth that I failed to pay heed to the true significance of that incident. It meant the existence of an upward current of air. Now, where the current goes there must be a passage, and whilst I was busy this afternoon among the trees over there"—he pointed towards the Valley of Death—"it came to me like an inspiration that possibly a few hours' hewing and delving might open a shaft to the ledge. I have been well rewarded for the effort. The stuff in the fault is so eaten away by water that it is no more solid than hard mud for the most part. Already I have scooped out a chimney twelve feet high."

"What good can that be?"

"At present we have only a front door—up the face of the rock. When my work is completed, before to-morrow night I hope, we shall have a back door also. Of course, I may encounter unforeseen obstacles as I advance. A twist in the fault would be nearly fatal, but I am praying that it may continue straight to the ledge."

"I still don't see the great advantage to us."

"The advantages are many, believe me. The more points of attack presented by the enemy the more effective will be our resistance. I doubt if they would ever be able to rush the cave were we to hold it, whereas I can go up and down our back staircase whenever I choose. If you don't mind being left in the dark I will resume work now, by the light of your lamp."

But Iris protested against this arrangement. She felt lonely. The long hours of silence had been distasteful to her. She wanted to talk.

"I agree," said Jenks, "provided you do not pin me down to something I told you a month ago."

"I promise. You can tell me as much or as little as you think fit. The subject for discussion is your court-martial."

He could not see the tender light in her eyes, but the quiet sympathy of her voice restrained the protest prompt on his lips. Yet he blurted out, after a slight pause—

"That is a very unsavory subject."

"Is it? I do not think so. I am a friend, Mr. Jenks, not an old one, I admit, but during the past six weeks we have bridged an ordinary acquaintanceship of as many years. Can you not trust me?"

Trust her? He laughed softly. Then, choosing his words with great deliberation, he answered—"Yes, I can trust you. I intended to tell you the story some day. Why not to-night?"

Unseen in the darkness Iris' hand sought and clasped the gold locket suspended from her neck. She already knew some portion of the story he would tell. The remainder was of minor importance.

"It is odd," he continued, "that you should have alluded to six years a moment ago. It is exactly six years, almost to a day, since the trouble began."

"With Lord Ventnor?" The name slipped out involuntarily.

"Yes. I was then a Staff Corps subaltern, and my proficiency in native languages attracted the attention of a friend in Simla, who advised me to apply for an appointment on the political side of the Government of India. I did so. He supported the application, and I was assured of the next vacancy in a native State, provided that I got married."

He drawled out the concluding words with exasperating slowness. Iris, astounded by the stipulation, dropped her locket and leaned forward into the red light of the log fire. The sailor's quick eye caught the glitter of the ornament.

"By the way," he interrupted, "what is that thing shining on your breast?"

She instantly clasped the trinket again. "It is my sole remaining adornment," she said, "a present from my father on my tenth birthday. Pray, go on."

"I was not a marrying man, Miss Deane, and the requisite qualification nearly staggered me. But I looked around the station, and came to the conclusion that the Commissioner's niece would make a suitable wife. I regarded her 'points,' so to speak, and they filled the bill. She was smart, good looking, lively, understood the art of entertaining, was first-rate in sports and had excellent teeth. Indeed, if a man selected a wife, as he does a horse, he's—"

"Don't be horrid. Was she really pretty?"

"I believe so. People said she was."

"But what did you think?"

"At the time my opinion was biased. I have seen her since, and she wears badly. She is married now, and after thirty grew very fat."

Artful Jenks. Iris settled herself comfortably to listen.

"I have jumped that fence with a lot in hand," he thought.

"We became engaged," he said aloud.

"She threw herself at him," commented Iris.

"Her name was Elizabeth—Elizabeth Morris." The young lieutenant of those days called her "Bessie,' but no matter.

"Well, you didn't marry her, anyhow," commented Iris, a trifle sharply.

"And now the sailor was on level ground again.

"Thank Heaven, no," he said, earnestly. "We had barely become engaged when she went with her uncle to Simla for the hot weather. There she met Lord Ventnor, who was on the Viceroy's staff, and—if you don't mind—we will skip a portion of the narrative—I discovered then why men in India usually go to England for their wives. Whilst in Simla on ten days' leave, I had a foolish row with Lord Ventnor in the United Service Club—hammered him, in fact, in defence of a worthless woman, and was only saved from a severe reprimand because I had been badly treated. Nevertheless, my hopes of a political appointment vanished, and I returned to my regiment to learn, after due reflection, what a very lucky person I was.'

"Concerning Miss Morris, you mean?"

"Exactly. And now exit Elizabeth. Not being cut out for matrimonial enterprise, I tried to become a good officer. A year ago, when Government asked for volunteers to form Chinese regiments, I sent in my name and was accepted. I had the good fortune to serve under an old friend, Colonel Costobell; but some malign star sent Lord Ventnor to the Far East, this time in an important civil capacity. I met him occasionally, and we found we did not like each other any better. My horse beat his for the Pagoda Hurdle Handicap—poor old Sultan! I wonder where he is now."

"Was your horse called 'Sultan'?"

"Yes. I bought him in Meerut, trained him myself, and ferried him all the way to China. I loved him next to the British army."

This was quite satisfactory. There was genuine feeling in his voice now. Iris became even more interested.

"Colonel Costobell fell ill, and the command of the regiment devolved upon me, our only major being absent in the interior. The Colonel's wife unhappily chose that moment to flirt, as people say, with Lord Ventnor. Not having learnt the advisability of minding my own business, I remonstrated with her, thus making her my deadly enemy. Lord Ventnor contrived an official mission to a neighboring town and detailed me for the military charge. I sent a junior officer. Then Mrs. Costobell and he deliberately concocted a plot to ruin me—he, for the sake of his old animosity—you remember that I had also crossed his path in Egypt—she, because she feared I would speak to her husband. On pretence of seeking my advice, she inveigled me at night into a deserted corner of the Club grounds at Hong Kong. Lord Ventnor appeared, and as the upshot of their vile statements, which created an immediate uproar, I—well, Miss Deane, I nearly killed him."

Iris vividly recalled the anguish he betrayed when this topic was inadvertently broached one day early in their acquaintance. Now he was reciting his painful history with the air of a man far more concerned to be scrupulously accurate than aroused in his deepest passions by the memory of past wrongs. What had happened in the interim to blunt these bygone sufferings? Iris clasped her locket. She thought she knew.

"The remainder may be told in a sentence," he said. "Of what avail were my frenzied statements against the definite proofs adduced by Lord Ventnor and his unfortunate ally? Even her husband believed her and became my bitter foe. Poor woman! I have it in my heart to pity her. Well, that is all. I am here!"

"Can a man be ruined so easily?" murmured the girl, her exquisite tact leading her to avoid any direct expression of sympathy.

"It seems so. But I have had my reward. If ever I meet Mrs. Costobell again I will thank her for a great service."

Iris suddenly became confused. Her brow and neck tingled with a quick access of color.

"Why do you say that?" she asked; and Jenks, who was rising, either did not hear, or pretended not to hear, the tremor in her tone.

"Because you once told me you would never marry Lord Ventnor, and after what I have told you now I am quite sure you will not."

"Ah, then you do trust me?" she almost whispered.

He forced back the words trembling for utterance. He even strove weakly to assume an air of good-humored badinage.

"See how you have tempted me from work, Miss Deane," he cried. "We have gossiped here until the fire grew tired of our company. To bed, please, at once."

Iris caught him by the arm.

"I will pray to-night and every night," she said solemnly, "that your good name may be cleared in the eyes of all men as it is in mine. And I am sure my prayer will be answered."

She passed into her chamber, but her angelic influence remained. In his very soul the man thanked God for the tribulation which brought this woman into his life. He had traversed the wilderness to find an oasis of rare beauty. What might lie beyond he neither knew nor cared. Through the remainder of his existence, be it a day or many a year, he would be glorified by the knowledge that in one incomparable heart he reigned supreme, unchallenged, if only for the hour. Fatigue, anxiety, bitter recollection and present danger, were overwhelmed and forgotten in the nearness, the intangible presence of Iris. He looked up to the starry vault, and, yielding to the spell, he, too, prayed.

It was a beautiful night. After a baking hot day the rocks were radiating their stored-up heat, but the pleasant south-westerly breeze that generally set in at sunset tempered the atmosphere and made sleep refreshing. Jenks could not settle down to rest for a little while after Iris left him. She did not bring forth her lamp, and, unwilling to disturb her, he picked up a resinous branch, lit it in the dying fire, and went into the cave.

He wanted to survey the work already done, and to determine whether it would be better to resume operations in the morning from inside the excavation or from the ledge. Owing to the difficulty of constructing a vertical upward shaft, and the danger of a sudden fall of heavy material, he decided in favor of the latter course, although it entailed lifting all the refuse out of the hole. To save time, therefore, he carried his mining tools into the open, placed in position the cheval de frise long since constructed for the defence of the entrance, and poured water over the remains of the fire.

This was his final care each night before stretching his weary limbs on his couch of branches. It caused delay in the morning, but he neglected no precaution, and there was a possible chance of the Dyaks failing to discover the Eagle's Nest if they were persuaded by other indications that the island was deserted.

He entered the hut and was in the act of pulling off his boots, when a distant shot rang sharply through the air. It was magnified tenfold by the intense silence. For a few seconds that seemed to be minutes he listened, cherising the quick thought that perhaps a turtle, wandering far beyond accustomed limits had disturbed one of the spring-gun communications on the sand. A sputtering volley, which his trained ear recognized as the firing of muzzle-loaders, sounded the death-knell of his last hope.

The Dyaks had landed! Coming silently and mysteriously in the dead of night, they were themselves the victims of a stratagem they designed to employ. Instead of taking the occupants of Rainbow Island unawares they were startled at being greeted by a shot at the moment they landed. The alarmed savages at once retaliated by firing their antiquated weapons point-blank at the trees, thus giving warning, enough to wake the Seven Sleepers.

Iris, fully dressed, was out in a moment.

"They have come!" she whispered.

"Yes," was the cheery answer, for Jenks face to face with danger was a very different man to Jenks wrestling with the insidious attacks of Cupid. "Up the ladder! Be lively! They will not be here for half an hour if they kick up such a row at the first difficulty. Still, we will take no risks. Cast down those spare lines when you reach the top and haul away when I say 'Ready!'

You will find everything to hand up there."

He held the bottom of the ladder to steady it for the girl's climb. Soon her voice fell, like a message from a star—

"All right! Please join me soon!"

The coiled-up ropes dropped along the face of the rock. Clothes, pick, hatchet, hammer, crowbars, and other useful odds and ends were swung away into the darkness, for the moon as yet did not illumine the crag. The sailor darted into Belle Vue Castle and kicked their leafy beds about the floor. Then he slung all the rifles, now five in number, over his shoulders, and mounted the rope-ladder, which, with the spare cords, he drew up and coiled with careful method.

"By the way," he suddenly asked, "have you your sou'wester?"

"Yes."

"And your Bible?"

"Yes. It rests beneath my head every night. I even brought our Tennyson."

"Ah," he growled, fiercely, "this is where the reality differs from the romance. Our troubles are only beginning now."

"They will end the sooner. If it be God's will, we will escape; and no man is more worthy than you to be His agent."

CHAPTER XI.

The Fight.

The sailor knew so accurately the position of his reliable sentinels that he could follow each phase of the imaginary conflict on the other side of the island. The first outbreak of desultory firing died away amidst a chorus of protest from every feathered inhabitant of the isle, so Jenks assumed that the Dyaks had gathered again on the beach after riddling the scarecrows with bullets or slashing them with their heavy razor-edged parangs, Malay swords with which experts can fell a stout sapling at a single blow.

A hasty council was probably held, and, notwithstanding their fear of the silent company in the hollow, an advance was ultimately made along the beach. Within a few yards they encountered the invisible cord of the third spring-gun. There was a report, and another fierce outbreak of musketry. This was enough. Not a man would move a step nearer that abode of the dead. The next commotion arose on the ridge near the North Cape.

"At this rate of progress," said Jenks to the girl, "they will not reach our house until daylight."

"I almost wish they were here," was the quiet reply. "I find this waiting and listening to be trying to the nerves."

They were lying on a number of ragged garments hastily spread on the ledge, and peering intently into the moonlit area of Prospect Park. The great rock itself was shrouded in sombre shadows. Even if they stood up none could see them from the ground, so dense was the darkness enveloping them.

He turned slightly and took her hand. It was cool and moist. It no more trembled than his own.

"The Dyaks are far more scared than you," he murmured with a laugh. "Cruel and courageous as they are, they dare not face a spook."

"Then what a pity it is we cannot conjure up a ghost for their benefit! All the spirits I have ever read about were ridiculous. Why cannot one be useful occasionally?"

The question set him thinking. Unknown to the girl, the materials for a dramatic apparition were hidden amidst the bushes near the well. He cudgeled his brains to remember the stage effects of juvenile days; but these needed limelight, blue flares, mirrors, phosphorus.

The absurdity of hoping to devise any such accesories whilst perched on a ledge in a remote island—a larger reef of the thousands in the China Sea—tickled him.

"What is it?" asked Iris.

He repeated his list of missing stage properties. They had nothing to do but to wait, and people in the very crux and maelstrom of existence usually discuss trivial things.

"I don't know anything about phosphorus," said the girl; "but you can obtain queer results from sulphur, and there is an old box of Norwegian matches resting at this moment on the shelf in my room. Don't you remember? They were in your pocket, and you were going to throw them away. Why, what are you doing?"

For Jenks had cast the rope-ladder loose, and was evidently about to descend.

"Have no fear," he said, "I will not be away five minutes."

"If you are going down, I must come with you. I will not be left here alone."

"Please do not stop me," he whispered earnestly. "You must not come. I will take no risk whatever. If you remain here you can warn me instantly. With both of us on the ground we will incur real danger. I want you to keep a sharp lookout towards Turtle Beach in case the Dyaks come that way. Those who are crossing on the island will not reach us for a long time.'

She yielded, though unwillingly. She was tremulous with anxiety on his account.

He vanished without another word. She next saw him in the moonlight near the well. He was rustling among the shrubs, and he returned to the rock with something white in his arms, which he seemingly deposited at the mouth of the cave. He then went back to the well and carried another similar burden. Then he ran towards the house. The doorway was not visible from the ledge, and she passed a few horrible moments, until a low hiss beneath caught her ear. She could tell by the creak of the rope ladder that he was ascending. At last he reached her side, and she murmured, with a gasping sob—

"Don't go away again. I cannot stand it."

He thought it best to soothe her agitation by arousing interest. Still hauling in the ladder with one hand, he held out the other, on which luminous wisps were writhing like glow-worms' ghosts.

"You are responsible," he said. "You gave me an excellent idea, and I was obliged to carry it out."

"What have you done?"

"Arranged a fearsome bogey in the cave."

"But how?"

"It was not exactly a pleasant operation, but the only laws of necessity are those which must be broken."

She understood that he did not wish her to question him further. Perhaps curiosity, now that he was safe might have vanished her terror, and led to another demand for enlightenment, but at that instant the sound of an angry voice and the crunching of coral away to the left drove all else from her mind.

"They are coming by way of the beach, after all," whispered Jenks.

He was mistaken, in a sense. Another outburst of intermittent firing among the trees on the north, showed that some, at least, of the Dyaks were advancing by their former route. The appearance of the Dyak chief on the flat belt of shingle, with his right arm slung across his breast, accompanied by not more than half a dozen followers, showed that a few hardy spirits had dared to pass the Valley of Death with all its nameless terrors.

They advanced cautiously enough, as though dreading a surprise. The chief carried a bright parang in his left hand; the others were armed with guns, their swords being thrust through belts. Creeping forward on tip-toe, though their distant companions were making a tremendous row, they looked a murderous gang as they peered across the open space, now brilliantly illuminated by the moon.

Jenks had a sudden intuition that the right thing to do now was to shoot the whole party. He dismissed the thought at once. All his preparations were governed by the hope that the pirates might abandon their quest after hours of fruitless search. It would be most unwise, he told himself, to precipitate hostilities. Far better avoid a conflict altogether, if that were possible, than risk the immediate discovery of his inaccessible retreat.

In other words he made a grave mistake, which shows how a man may err when over-agonized by the danger of the woman he loves. The bold course was the right one. By killing the Dyak leader he would have deprived the enemy of the dominating influence in this campaign of revenge. When the main body, already much perturbed by the unseen and intangible agencies which opened fire at them in the wood, arrived in Prospect Park to find only the dead bodies of their chief and his small force, their consternation could be turned into mad panic by a vigorous bombardment from the rock.

Probably in less than an hour after their landing the whole tribe would have rushed pell-mell to the boats, cursing the folly which led them to this devil-haunted island. But it serves no good purpose to say what might have been. As it was the Dyaks, silent now and moving with the utmost caution, passed the well, and were about to approach the cave when one of them saw the house.

Instantly they changed their tactics. Retreating hastily to the shade of the opposite cliff they seemed to await the coming of reinforcements. The sailor fancied that a messenger was despatched by way of the north sands to hurry up the laggards, because the distant firing slackened, and, five minutes later, a fierce outbreak of yells announced that trees to the right hearded a second rush on the Belle Vue Castle.

The noise made by the savages so great—the screams of the birds circling overhead so incessant—that Jenks was compelled to speak quite loudly when he said to Iris—

"They must think we sleep soundly not to be disturbed by the volleys they have fired already."

She would have answered, but he placed a restraining hand on her shoulder, for the Dyaks quickly discovering that the hut was empty, ran towards the cave and thus came in full view.

As well as Jenks could judge, the foremost trio of the yelping horde were impaled on the bayonets of the cheval de frise, learning too late its formidable nature. The wounded men shrieked in agony, but their cries were drowned in a torrent of amazed shouts from their companions. Forthwith there was a stampede towards the well, the cliff, the beaches, anywhere to get away from that awesome cavern where ghosts dwelt and men fell maimed at the very threshold. The sailor, leaning as far over the edge of the rock as the girl's expostulations would permit, heard a couple of men groaning beneath, whilst a third limped away with frantic and painful haste.

"What is it?" whispered Iris, eager herself to witness the tumult. "What has happened?"

"They have been routed by a box of matches and a few dried bones," he answered.

There was no time for further speech. He was absorbed in estimating the probable number of the Dyaks. He had seen about fifty. Moreover, he did not wish to acquaint Iris with the actual details of the artifice that had been so potent. Her allusion to the box of water-sodden Tandstickors gave him the notion of utilizing as an active ally the bleached remains of the poor fellow who had long fallen a victim to this identical mob of cut-throats or their associates. He gathered the principal bones from their resting-place near the well, rubbed them with the ends of the matches after damping the sulphur again, and arranged them with ghastly effect on the pile of rubbish at the further end of the cave, creeping round the cheval de frise for the purpose.

Though not so vivid as he thought, a pale-glimmering headless skeleton in the intense darkness of the interior was startling enough in all conscience.

Continued in Next Sunday's Edition.

THE ART OF BOOSTING BOOKS

Being Some Remarks on an Obscure But Important Profession.

The theatrical press-agent is a notorious person. Though his name is unknown to the laity, his mighty deeds are celebrated in song and story by the comic papers. His lies are famous, his audacities are enviously admired. How comes it, then, that the own cousin to the booster of actors, and, more particularly, of actresses, is unknown and unsung of—we mean, of course, the boomer of the author? It is he who pours into the capacious, slightly pointed ears of the novel-reading public the sweet story of how Mary Q. Quicksales, author of "Edition Ninety-seven," "at the age of four (we are quoting directly from a sheet hot from the press-agent's hand) was borrowed by the neighbors to entertain their guests. With flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes she danced on to her climaxes, feeling the sweets of success (at the age of four!), and not dreaming till later years that her own picturesqueness and fervid speech had anything to do toward winning her audience of grown-ups." It is the author boomer—this fellow in the cellarage of every new novelist's Temple of Fame—who acquaints us with the hue of the author's hair, of the shape and size of his nasal protuberance, who tells us whether he habitually uses a stub pen or the festive typewriter, whether he is single or married (the booster is chary of revealing this latter fact, by the way, because the ladies who consume novels prefer their favorite authors unmarried), and whether the author in question is descended from an Irish king or a revolutionary patriot, or is, perchance, a fresh-air child—any case serves the author-boomer; all is grist that comes to his mill. Certainly, now, this gentleman who labors so mightily for the adequate instruction of novel-consumers ought to have his due meed of fame.

At the best, his task is a hard one. Actresses have diamonds that may be stolen in a manner highly advantageous to the box-office; authors are, as a rule, impecunious persons—not even the most gullible of publics would believe a story of stolen jewels. Actresses may haply come from aristocratic families, now humiliated to see the old and honored family name on the flaring posters. Novel-writing has not—yet—become so darkly disgraceful. Actresses are apt to have (for advertising purposes only) wealthy patrons who, from humanitarian motives, defray their expenses; alas! the charming custom of having an author in your retinue has all but passed away. Actresses who have a widowed mother and four little sisters, whom they are respectively supporting and educating, give great joy to the press-agents; it is hard to work up remunerative sympathy for a lady author by such sweet tales.

So it is apparent that author-boomers have a hard time. They have to fall back upon expedients that, from the point of view of the theatrical press-agent, are infinitely mossy. A favorite scheme lately has been to send out the usual little slips, all gummed upon the back, for the benefit of constitutionally tired editors, saying that Miss Edinburg, the noted author of "The Deliberation," is on the brink of matrimony, and then following this notice up closely with an indignant denial from Miss Edinburg; and profuse apologies for the mistake from the author-boomer. John Kendrick Bangs, who apparently has many pushful friends "in the trade," says, according to a recent veracious anecdote, that the best scheme is to have a pair of galoshes, made to order, with raised letters on the sole, so that when you walk down town on a snowy morning you will print with every step, for the benefit of the reading man who runs, this legend: "I am Bangs, I am Bangs," or "I am S-h-ff-u-r, I am S-h-ff-u-r," as the case may be. Another scheme: In behalf of a book of verses that appeared recently, a Boston press-agent got up a "strike." In his advertising masterpiece we read: "In a Maine high school the scholars denoted their speaking exercises so entirely to Mr. Day's verses week after week that the principal was obliged to issue orders that no more selections from 'Pine Tree Ballads' should be rendered. Thereupon the boys of the school, to the number of twenty struck." It is indeed a happy relief to know that the strike situation "was at last arranged amicably through mediation!" Other bright young men in the author-booming business model their masterpieces on the old familiar patent-medicine plan. You know how they go—

A SEA SERPENT SEEN.

in San Francisco Bay would not cause greater excitement than has the wonderful cure of Mrs. Charles H. Briggs, of 444 'Steenth Street, by Dr. Skinnem's Rapid Remedy for Rickets, etc., etc.

Here is a bona-fide sample of the author-boomer's clever imitation of the patent-medicine man:

DO YOU KNOW

why New Jersey is called the "Sharp-Backs State?" The nickname comes from the razor back hogs which were once its chief product. The origin of the term came up recently in connection with Miss Margery Williams's story, "The Price of Youth," which pictures, etc., etc.

Only, alas! the patent medicine man pays for his "sea-serpant" item, while the publisher wants you to print his litr'y note free gratis for nothing. The author-boomer who succeeds in this is known as an "editor-buster," since he is poetically supposed to "bust" editors as a cowboy does broncos, making them tractable to the bit of the small paragraph and submissive to the saddle of the long anecdote—each freighted with advertising.

But here is another sample of "fine work" in a different line:

AN AUTHOR WHO SAVED THE LIVES OF A THOUSAND DOGS.

Miss Ellen Glasgow, the author of "The Deliverence," saved the lives of not less than a thousand dogs during a motor-car trip through Normandy and Brittany last summer. She made a sort of whirlwind trip on the forty-five horse- power machine, which finished eighth in the memorable motor race from Paris to Madrid. Killing dogs is part of the daily work of a motor-car abroad. Miss Glasgow, who is very fond of dogs, was very much distressed. Shortly after she started on the trip, she read in a Paris newspaper that by using a long whip the dogs could be kept away from the moving car. At the first stop, which was a very small town in Normandy, she entered a shop and bought a long American whip. For the rest of the journey she was busily engaged in cracking this whip around the legs of curious dogs, who barked and ran in front of the moving car. Miss Glasgow estimates that she kept at least a thousand dogs from being killed under the wheels.

Bully for Miss Glasgow! It is this same able press-agent of hers who conveys to us the thrilling news that "she usually writes seated in a large rocking chair, with her pad in her lap." But the taste of this person is far better than that of the emitter of "newspaper feed" who headed an advertising item: "Brother of Mrs. Humphrey Ward Dead," ending it with the title of a late book of the Lady's. And the same man furnishes forth the following: "William Harben, author of 'Abner Daniel,' who has contemplated a new novel, writes that the Southern summer has been delightfully cool," and also that "Booth Tarkington, whose last story, 'Cherry,' ranks with the best books of the day, as a representative Hoosier author has been meeting a number of titled people in London.

"As a representative Hoosier author!" —the Lord save us.

Indeed, the author-boomer needs to be taken in hand by the comic journals. Too long he has escaped the thrusts aimed at the actor-booster. He needs discipline: he deserves notoriety with his soul—if he boasts such an organ—mightily craves. The author-boomer is an institution: he is as oil on the wheels of the book presses from which fly the novel of the hour and the story of the moment. Upon the proper performance of his burdensome task depends the reading of feminine thousands. He needs discipline. His is a head made for knocks. Hit it.

H. A. L.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

It is the tiny Pomeranian that is the other in endeavoring to obtain the tini- society women are vying with each fashionable dog in Newport today, and est specimens possible, for the smaller they are the more expensive and the more rare.

Queen Alexandra, it is said, is the author of this fad for the Pomeranian, having some years ago secured several of very fine breed. Women of the English nobility, and those in aristocratic circles followed suit and the craze finally spread to this country until the Pomeranian is facile princeps in the dog world today and the poor little French bull has to take a back seat with a broken nose.

RUSH FOR TAVERN DRINKS

Bishop Potter's Model Saloon Attracts Patronage From Day of Opening.

No saloon in the Bowery district did as rushing a business yesterday, as did the Subway Tavern, which was formally dedicated to moderation in drinking on Monday by Bishop Potter. The cash register played a merry tune from the time the doors were opened, and men walked blocks to get a drink in a tavern which had the approval of the liberal temperance element.

Until the boom given the place by Bishop Potter's visit and the singing of the Doxology at the close of the "services" wears off, the Tavern will be no place to study social problems. Whether or not it will aid in bringing about moderate drinking cannot be determined until the curious crowds from the Bowery and Broadway drygoods district tire of calling for complicated drinks to tax the skill of the temperate bartender.

There were many visitors who called for soft drinks and looked about with an expression that was doubtful, if not actually hostile. A dozen ministers, some in clerical garb, others in summer frock coats, were among the number.

A woman with a Woman's Christian Temperance Union badge came up Bleecker street early in the morning. She was looking for the "dedicated" tavern, and she hoped to be disappointed. She knew the worst when she read the bulletin in front of the place:

> YES; THIS IS THE SALOON DEDICATED BY BISHOP POTTER YESTERDAY. YOU ARE WELCOME.

Below it were clipping from newspapers giving an account of the interesting ceremony which formally launched the drinking place.

"The world is getting worse and worse," she declared, "when a thing like this is possible. I would not have believed it."

Then she pecked into the "water-wagon" department—at the soda fountain which also runs beer. She read this placard:

> BEER
> Served at This Fount
> GOOD SODA WATER and GOOD BEER ARE EQUALLY HARMLESS IF TAKEN TEMPERATELY.

"That is a lying and misleading sign," she declared, "and I am sorry for the poor souls who will be led astray by it. If Sister Nation were only here!"

Robert Graham, the general secretary of the Church Temperance Society, was an early morning visitor. He examined the place closely, and went away puzzled as to his future course. He may call a meeting of the society to consider the proposition. The members of the managing board are scattered over the country, however, and it would be difficult to get them together. The next general meeting will be held in this city in September, and it is likely that the discussion of this liquor-selling innovation will go over until then.

RUNNING A GREAT RISK.

"I think they are running a great risk," said Mr. Graham yesterday afternoon to a Tribune reporter, "in making it possible for women to get beer at a soda fountain. There can be no two opinions about the danger of a place of this sort, which is sanctioned by high church authorities leading young men into temptation. Personally I think it is a great mistake for them to sell whisky. Those who are working for the public good should not be liquor saloonkeepers.

"I am glad my hand is not in this movement, for I do not believe that a church organization has the right to provide liquor. I have talked with Earl Grey about moderate drinking in England. He told me of three small places in Scotland where the saloons were entirely controlled and directed by the workingmen. In these places the plan was successful, but Earl Grey has not yet solved the liquor problem for large cities, which is the problem we face today. I do not believe in attacking this tavern from all points. Its promoters should have a fair opportunity to prove their claims, and I hope they will be equally fair about admitting their failure if they fail. Much depends on the men in charge, and I hope the directors have chosen wisely."

Many of those who came to criticise had long arguments with Joseph Johnson, Jr., who is managing the tavern for the City Club men who are backing it. He explained the aim of the promoters, and asserted that not a drunken person had entered or left the tavern since it opened.

So far the tavern has no rule against treating. Mr. Johnson is trying to devise a wall motto which will indicate to patrons that treating is not desired. If a man insists on treating he will be permitted to do so, but there will be an opportunity for those who are serving him to put in a word or two against the habit. Most of them who drank yesterday paid for their own beer or whisky, as it was generally understood that there was a non-treating rule. There was a general disposition to abide by the spirit of the place.

Fully 200 bartenders and saloonkeepers visited the tavern yesterday. They sampled the stuff behind the bar and tested the keeper's ability by ordering drinks that are hard to mix. None of them made any complaint against the quality of the liquor set before them.

BOWERY IS DISAPPOINTED.

The curious from the Bowery were rather disappointed with the new institution. Some of them seemed to expect a temperance lecture with each glass of whisky. "Where's the prayer meeting?" one of them asked. Another complained that he could get a larger tub of beer at "Mike's." "It's the quantity, not the quality, the Bowery gang cares about," he said. The "Bowery gang" is not the element the experimental tavern is trying to reach.

Judge Parker's picture has been taken from behind the bar. Bishop Potter told the manager of the tavern that such a place should be non-partisan. Parker's photograph came down and one of Sir Thomas Lipton was substituted.

The well-known men who have taken stock in the tavern came in for considerable joking yesterday from their friends. "I am going down to your saloon to get a drink," was the way the friends put it, and some of them pretended to be indignant that they had not been invited to the "grand opening."

"I am a firm believer in the Gothenburg system of handling the liquor traffic," said Herbert Parsons yesterday to a Tribune reporter, "and I believe that we shall eventually work around to that system. I studied when in Norway two years ago. In the meantime this seemed to me to be an interesting and valuable experiment, and I took a nominal interest in the tavern, that I might watch it more closely. Anyone who has had anything to do with politics knows that the saloon is the poor man's club. We have been surprised at the number of people who go to saloons and drink in moderation and the number who drink soft drinks. This tavern idea tends that way. It gives people what they want and takes away the incentive to take too much. The non-treating idea must be introduced gradually, without giving offence to respectable patrons, and we will work around to it as rapidly as possible. I heartily indorse all that Bishop Potter said yesterday."

An invitation was sent to the officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to attend the opening exercises and to inspect the tavern at any time. So far none of them have appeared. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of No. 313 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, formerly president of the New York branch, said yesterday that the Union was absolutely opposed to such an institution, and that it was with regret that she heard of Bishop Potter lending himself to the dedication of a saloon.

"We object to the tavern on the very ground upon which its establishment is urged and its vindication attempted," she said; "that is, that it makes drinking respectable. The drunkard will drink anyway, and it is in moderate drinking that the chief danger lies. Young men will be tempted to go into it, and moderate drinking will engender a taste for liquor."

Fritz Lindinger, president of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association, had an invitation to the opening of the tavern, but says that when he saw Bishop Potter's name connected with it he thought it was a joke, and did not attend. He is sorry now that he missed the ceremony. He says he will visit the tavern, and that if it is anything like the papers say it will have his hearty approval.

MISS MINNA GRACE ROPER

RAILROAD MANAGER RACES ACROSS COUNTRY TO WED.

New York, Aug. 27.—Separation from his sweetheart for more than a year has been too much for William Hancock, a young railroad manager, of Los Angeles, Cal., and he is hurrying across the continent to this city to wed Miss Minna Grace Roper, also of Los Angeles, and now staying with friends in Harlem.

Miss Roper is a vocal teacher and singer known in the West, and who came East last fall to complete her musical education.

It had not been expected by the young couple that the trip would entail such a lengthy separation, and the young man began to grow impatient. Finally he wrote, asking her if she would object to their being married here. The young woman gave her consent and, Mr. Hancock immediately left his home for the East. The young couple are of wealthy and influential families on the Pacific coast, and both have many friends in the East.

Plehve Was Man Behind the Throne

Mail and Empire.

Whether or not a Russian Jew assassinated von Plehve, this official's death will be generally regarded as his expiation of the Kishineff massacres of 16 months ago. As American slang would say, something of the kind was "coming to him." Von Plehve knew it, and feared it, and took extraordinary precautions to avoid it, but his fate overtook him in the crowded street within sight of a hundred persons who might tremble at the great man's frown. The deed proves that while murder may be guarded against, no man can forever shield himself from assassination. He may postpone it, but sooner or later the assassin will claim him, if he is willing to pay the price. Russian assassins usually are. Murderers value their own necks too much to succeed every time, but by "assassin" we mean a murderer who is quite willing to be punished so long as he accomplishes his purposes.

CAUSED DE WITTE'S FALL.

In a country where every public man is hated by some section of the community, von Plehve enjoyed the distinction of being the most thoroughly hated of all officials. He was held responsible for the tyranny in Finland, and for the massacres in Bessarabia. If we accept the orthodox view that the Czar is a well-meaning ruler, misled and deceived by his ministers, von Plehve must have been an arch-villain. He has been responsible for the internal policy of Russia for the two years which have elapsed since Sipiaguine, his predecessor, was assassinated by a student. His Imperial master placed every confidence in him, and acted, it may be presumed, upon von Plehve's advice. A writer in the July Quarterly Review, who is said to be a Russian official of high rank, accuses the assassinated minister as having intrigued to cause de Witte's fall. According to this authority von Plehve, favorite and protege of the Dowager Empress, was chief of those evil advisers whose counsel in regard to Manchuria brought on the present war. Alexieff and Bezabrazoff were men of his own stamp. De Witte protested against the course they urged upon the Czar. Then began the plottings which ended in his dismissal, and although Nicholas soon deposed Bezabrazoff, who succeeded him, and, it is said, rebuked Alexieff, von Plehve held securely to power, and was till yesterday the greatest power in Russia.

HAD ONLY ONE VIRTUE.

"Monsieur von Plehve is credited with but one virtue—in the country where corruption is universal he has never accepted a bribe."

Thus writes Dr. Hugo Ganz, a well known German journalist, neither Socialist nor revolutionary, be it observed. And this is the pen-portrait of the all-powerful Russian Minister of the Interior, drawn from long contact with all classes in Russia, which Dr. Ganz contributes to the Neue Montagsblatt. The Russians, however, have no word of appreciation for this one good trait. "In the universal judgment he is an utterly unscrupulous villain, a bloodhound, an accomplished trickster. He is regarded as a cynic without any principles, as a gambler who introduces the worst instincts into his play, for whom politics and playing with human life are merely an agreeable pastime. Yet he has a most charming and fascinating manner, is a perfect causeur, and his face bears the expression of a man who is truthfulness and sincerity personified.

HOW CZAR WAS DECEIVED.

"'Every word he utters is a lie,' is the remark most frequently heard from those who have anything to do with M. von Plehve. Not only does he keep the Czar in a state of constant anxiety by persuading his Majesty that a revolution is imminent and by getting threatening letters, proclamations, etc., smuggled into the most private rooms of the Imperial palaces, but he actually provokes disturbances in order to strengthen his position, and he is constantly discovering conspiracies to prove how indispensable he is.

"The act of base ingratitude and treachery with which he began his career is typical of all his doings. M. von Plehve is of Polish-Lettish-Jewish origin, and was brought up by Polish foster-parents, who saved him practically from the streets. As a reward for all their care of him they were banished to Siberia for committing some imaginary crime, for which they were denounced to Governor-General Count Muravieff by their foster-son.

"Yet the most characteristic remark on the von Plehve system that I heard was the reply made by a Russian occupying a very high position to my question whether he thought an improvement was to be expected should the present Minister for the Interior for any reason vacate his post. 'No,' this gentleman said, 'another man would take his place, that is all. Von Plehve is afflicted with every vice except that of venality, but he is by no means a unique figure in the Russian official world."

VON PLEHVE AND THE JEWS.

This may be an exaggerated estimate of the man, but his infamous part in the Kishineff affair predisposes one to accept it as a fair description. Whether von Plehve really instigated the massacre will never be known, but that he officially countenanced the slaughter once it began cannot be denied. His telegram to the governor, which practically forbade the troops to use force in protecting the Jews, proves that, and it was succeeded by the satanically humorous message to the Jews themselves(in which he advised them not to violently defend themselves. With M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Roman Synod, he induced the Czar to sequestrate $60,000,000 worth of property belonging to the Armenian church. Bobrikoff, the Governor of Finland, who was assassinated a few weeks ago, was appointed by von Plehve, and the atrocities which marked his administration might reasonably be attributed to the man from whom he drew authority. Looking over his career, civilized people cannot pretend to regret that von Plehve's heavy hand has been removed from Russia, though all must deplore the painful irregularity of his retirement.

Nerves Exhausted, Head Ached.

But These Troubles Disappeared Before the Restorative Influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. George Fuller, Lakeland, Man., writes: "I am very glad to be able to state that I have received great benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has cured me of nervous headache, from which I used to be a great sufferer, and I am no longer troubled with twitching of the nerves in the arms and legs that I used to have as soon as I went to bed. I am grateful for this cure, and shall always recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to any one suffering as I have."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, of all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt-book author, are on every box.

Tenders are invited for the building of a 30-foot Service Cutter, H. M. Government to supply all raw materials. Specifications and all particulars will be furnished on application to the Carpenter of the Yard. Tenders to be sent in by 12 noon on Saturday, 3rd prox., addressed to the Naval Store Officer, Esquimalt Yard.

"Tender for Cutter" to be written in the left-hand corner of envelope.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. HARRIS,
Naval Store Officer.

Be sure the heels are stamped.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO. CRACK PROOF NEW YORK

GOLD SEAL CRACK-PROOF MINING BOOTS

Be sure that the heels and knees are stamped as per cut and that each boot has our "Gold Seal" stamp on the leg. Manufactured only by

GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY
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GOODYEAR RUBBER CO. GOLD SEAL 1872 TRADE MARK

Beware of Imitations. R. H. PEASE, President.

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Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.
Labor Day Celebration at Victoria
Monday September 5th.

Grand Trades Procession in which the combined Labor Forces of Vancouver, Nanaimo and Victoria will take part.

FIELD AND ATHLETIC SPORTS OF ALL KINDS.
Band Concerts Throughout the day.

The following rates will be in effect tickets good Sunday Sept. 4th, and Monday, Sept. 5th.

From Wellington and Nanaimo to Victoria and return $2.00.

From Ladysmith, Chemainus, Westholme and Somenos to Victoria and return $1.50.

From Duncans, Koksilah, Cowichan, Cobble Hill and Shawnigan, Lake to Victoria and return $1.00.

Children under twelve years half rates.

Special trains will leave Nanaimo for Victoria and intermediate stations at 7:00 a. m. and 4:15 p. m., on Monday, Sept. 5th. Regular southbound train No. 1 is cancelled.

A special train will leave Victoria for Wellington and intermediate stations at 9.00 p.m. on Monday Sept. 5th.

Excursion Rates in Effect Between Intermediate Stations.

GEO. L. COURTNEY
Traffic Manager

ONLY ONE BEST
There can only be one Best; if you will try a sack of
MOFFET'S BEST
FLOUR
we are sure you will be pleased with the results. Made from the choicest of *Hard Wheat*, milled in the only modern mill in *British Columbia.*
THE
COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.
LIMITED

R. Cunningham & Son
General Merchants
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GENERAL STORES.—A large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc., always kept on hand.

HOTEL ESSINGTON.—First-class accommodation, good cuisine, terms moderate.

ESSINGTON STEAM SAW MILL.—Prepared to supply at short notice all classes of rough and dressed lumber, Spruce, Red and Yellow Cedar; box lumber and shingles.

STEAMER HAZELTON.—Connecting with Mail Boats for Victoria and Vancouver for Hazelton, the head of navigation on the Skeena River.

STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.—A large and powerful tug boat, open for charters.

To My Patients And The :: Public ::

I have just returned from an extensive trip through the United States, studying all the latest inventions and improvements in Dentistry. Having had nearly twenty-five years' experience in practice, I am in a position to give the very best satisfaction. My artificial teeth can not be excelled. If you are wearing a set that does not fit, and your dentist can not give you satisfaction, come to me, and if I don't give you satisfaction I will not charge you a cent. Special plates made for public speakers and singers.

DR. HARTMAN.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL
Corner Wharf and Johnson Streets.
Opened Under New Management

The above hotel has been thoroughly renovated throughout.

We are prepared to offer the best accommodation in Victoria for the money.

LOOK

Large, well-lighted rooms, with clean, sweet linen, at $1.00 per week and up. Free hot and cold water baths.

The best stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

VAL H. WETMORE, Manager.